THE TRACK RECORD

THE WESTERN BIGFOOT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

EDITOR RAY CROWE

HIGH SIERRA STARGAZING
Genesis 1:1

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ISSUE #133 FEBRUARY SUMMARY 2004

CEREMONIAL DISPLAY STONE IN MISTLETOE CAVE. TOP OF STONE ORIENTED EAST...NOTE BONE POINTING EAST 11/27/03 DONE MONROE PHOTO

BISON KNEE BONES AT NORTH END OF STONE, SUPPOSEDLY 11,000 YEARS OLD. MONROE PHOTO.

The Track Record

The International Bigfoot Society™ Newsletter
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NOTE NEW E-MAIL ADDRESS
Issue 134 January Summary, 2004, $20.00 year (10 issues), $30.00 foreign, post paid. There is no November or December summary, 225 NE 30th Avenue, Hillsboro, OR 97124-7055; Phone: (503) 640-6581 Email: RayCrowe@netzero.net (note new email address). Vice President: Patti Reinhold, 1086 46th Ave, Sweet Home, OR 97386 541-367-2359. Other board members: Terry Reams, Keith Ardinger, Diane Demers. The WBS is a tax-exempt, non profit organization, 501(c)3 your tax-deductible donations are appreciated #93-1181554 Copyright Jan 2004 InternationalBigfootSociety.com Domain name.Webmaster Robert Murdock; robert@digitaledge.com
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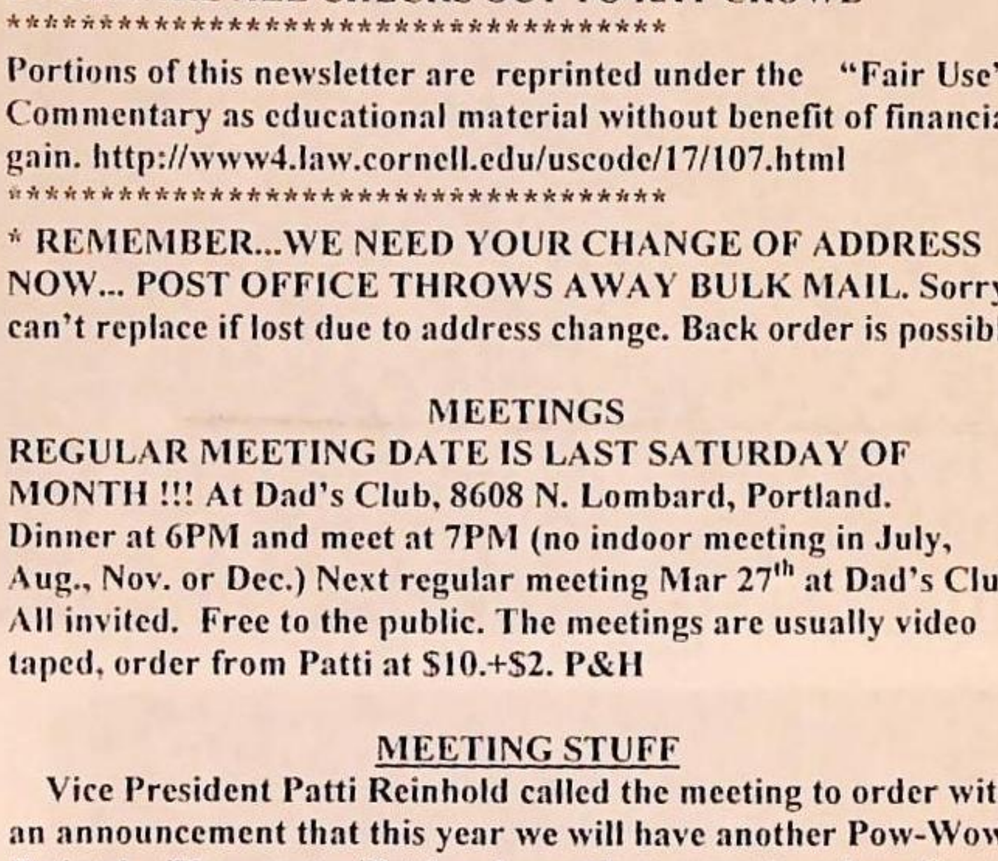
MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETING DATE IS LAST SATURDAY OF MONTH !!! At Dad's Club, 8608 N. Lombard, Portland. Dinner at 6PM and meet at 7PM (no indoor meeting in July, Aug., Nov. or Dec.) Next regular meeting Mar 27th at Dad's Club. All invited. Free to the public. The meetings are usually video taped, order from Patti at $10.+$2. P&H

MEETING STUFF

Vice President Patti Reinhold called the meeting to order with an announcement that this year we will have another Pow-Wow Potlatch. The event will take place at last years Longbow Camp again. The festivities will start on Friday September 10th, and run the weekend. Be sure to reserve your spot early as there are a limited number of overnight slots. Don't forget to bring your sleeping bag. Contact Patti for a video copy of this meeting, $10.00 + $2.00 P&H.



PATTI REINHOLD TAPES MEETING

PLEASE KEEP YOUR SKEPTICALS ON WHEN READING RAY CROWE'S REPORTS

Our keynote speaker was Ronald Roseman of Florida. Ronnie brought along, his wife Eldeen, and a film that he produced called, "Shaawanokie – The Story Of The Swamp Ape."

Ronnie reminds us that the rights to this film are available for sale. Contact if you know anybody interested, or are interested yourself.

The name is originally a Mississippi Indian name, though Florida Seminoles used the same name during interviews.

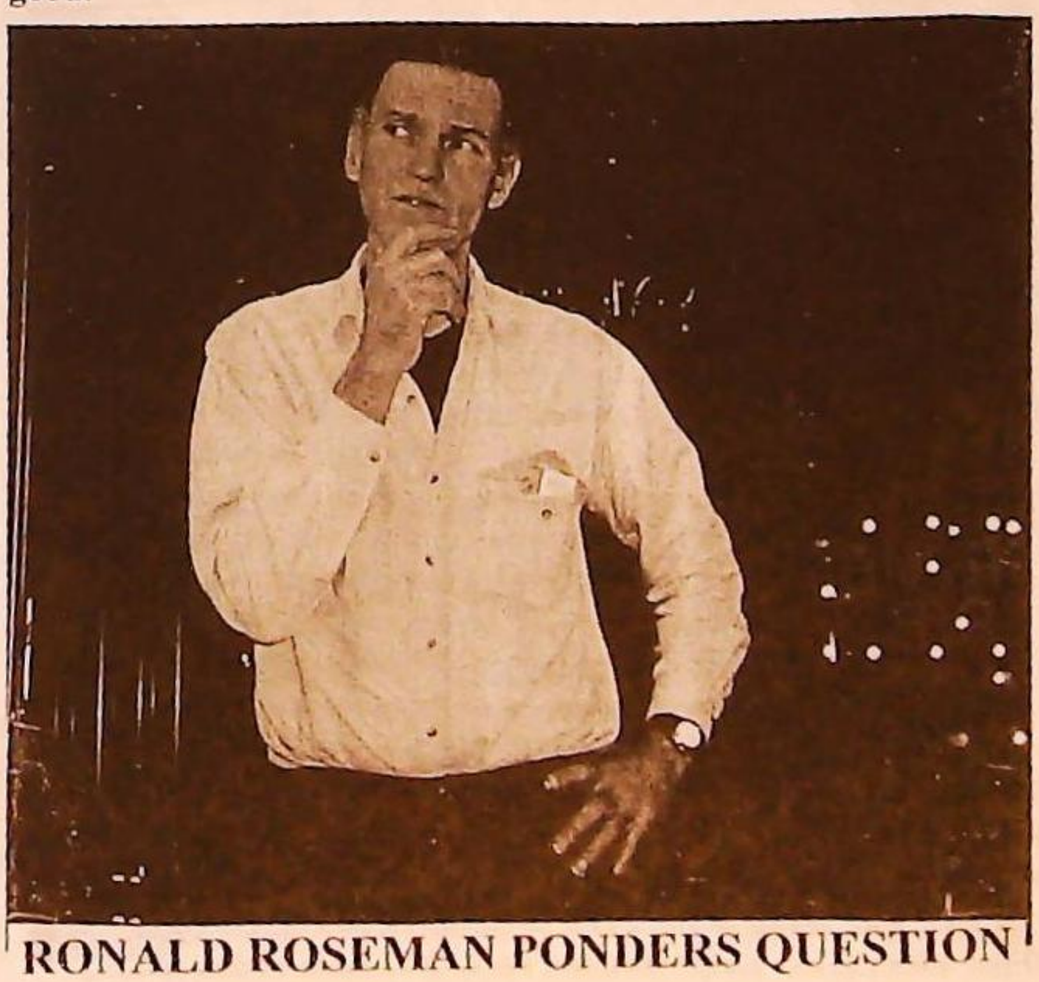
The 40 minute film concentrated on two reported sightings, and was directed by Peter Byrne, who also did most of the narrating. Peter also covered Florida history, ecology, and mentioned or pictured much of the larger wildlife of the Everglades...which includes a million alligators, one of which appears to be stalking Peter as he wades across a swamp.

The first sighting, off Turner Road, was seen and photographed at 9am by British tourists. Peter examined the photos closely, noting the square cut of cloth at the base of the "suit," pink hands, an unnatural gait, and a broad game trail at the site. He didn't believe the sighting was genuine.

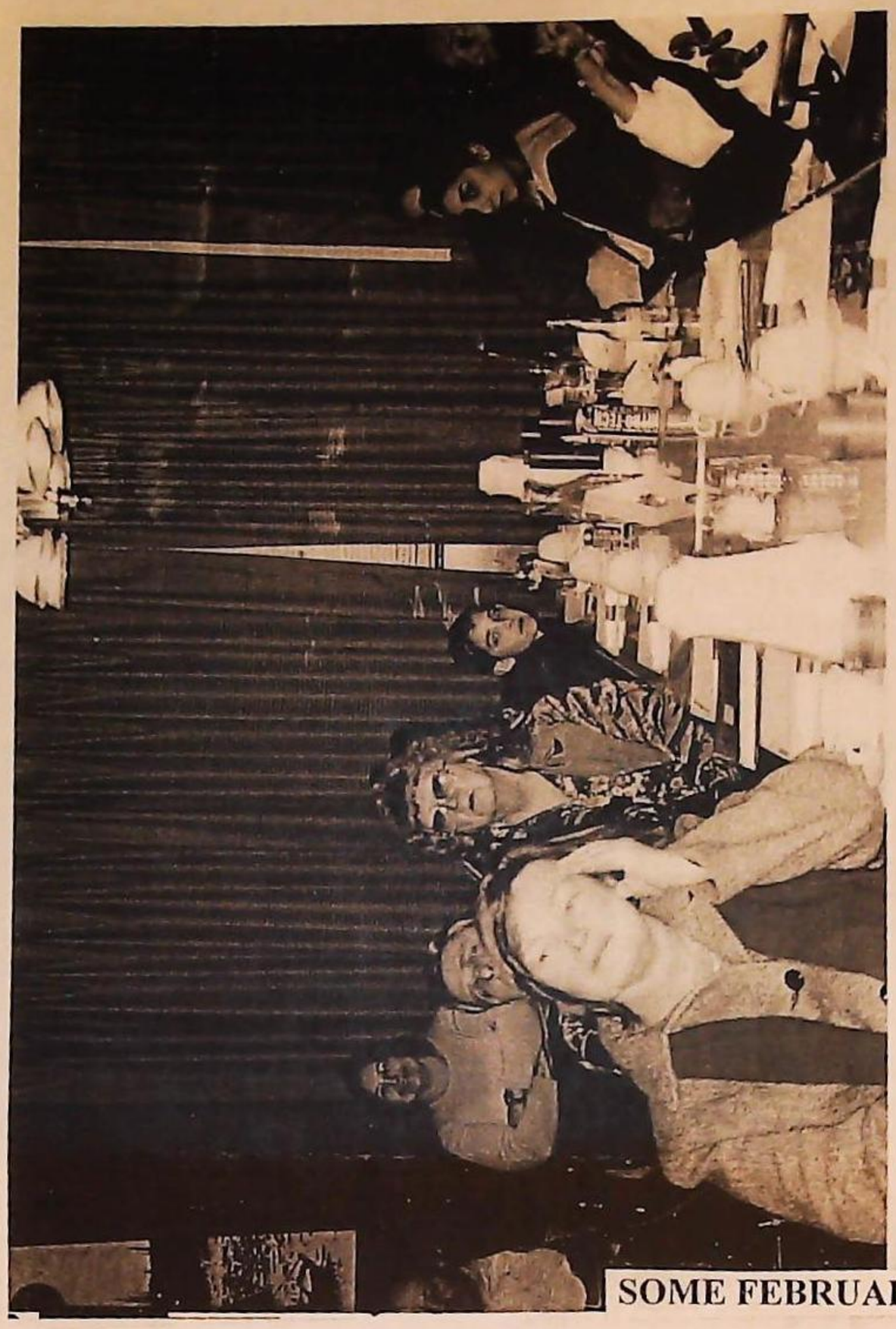
However, another sighting by retired fireman Vince Doerr off Burns Road, near the famed Alligator Alley had more merit. In July 1997, a 5 foot 9 inch, 150 pound creature was seen by Doerr. He shouted, and the creature stopped and turned.

Clyde Butcher says there is plenty to eat in the area.

Still undecided, Peter thinks this sighting might be possibly good.



1. RONALD ROSEMAN PONDERS QUESTION



SOME FEBRUARY MEETING GUESTS

The next speaker, Don Monroe of Spencer, Idaho, also brought a film of Zak Cave that he explored with four other people last December. Don, a self-proclaimed Rag-Tag Adventurer, is visiting most recently from Arizona (Idaho mountains buried in snow), where he has been hunting for Bigfoot tracks in the Superstition Mountains...he did find some possibles.

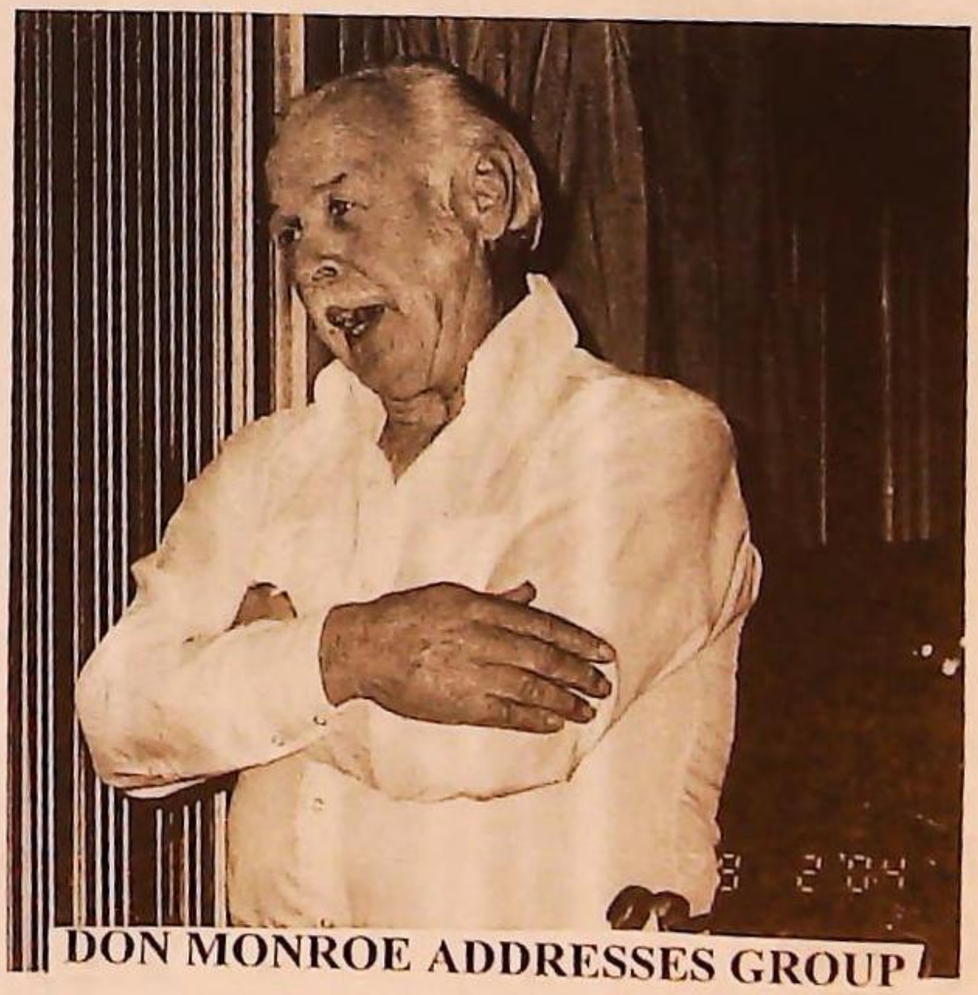
The Dec 29th film was marred by too many people talking at once, and poor quality, jerky, filming. The film was interesting and informing though. Don concentrated on pigeon remains as possible food, though cougar tracks were evident at the site.

The cave possibly occupied by Feral Humans (wild) or Bigfoot, has presented many interesting facets. Creatures apparently too bright to be Bigfoot, are noted to leave 12 X 7 inch handprints, and the remains of hairs in a bedding area. Again, possibly Feral Humans...that is, possibly an Indian tribe that refuses contact with civilization. But, in either case, there is as yet no clue as to how hairy the creatures may be...cameras have been obtained.

At one site in the cave, the handprint of a small child is shown (I couldn't see it, or the next item), along with the ass print where the creature had sat. One asks what mother would permit her child to run around in the darkened cave.

The bedding area was best represented, lined with 6 inch rocks (to easily find in the dark?). Many hairs were videotaped, and were easily visible. They appeared to be at the most 2 inches long and white (a light/video artifact?). The white color suggests an albino, or perhaps an elderly creature. One is reminded also of species of fish, rodents, etc, found in caves that are naturally white.

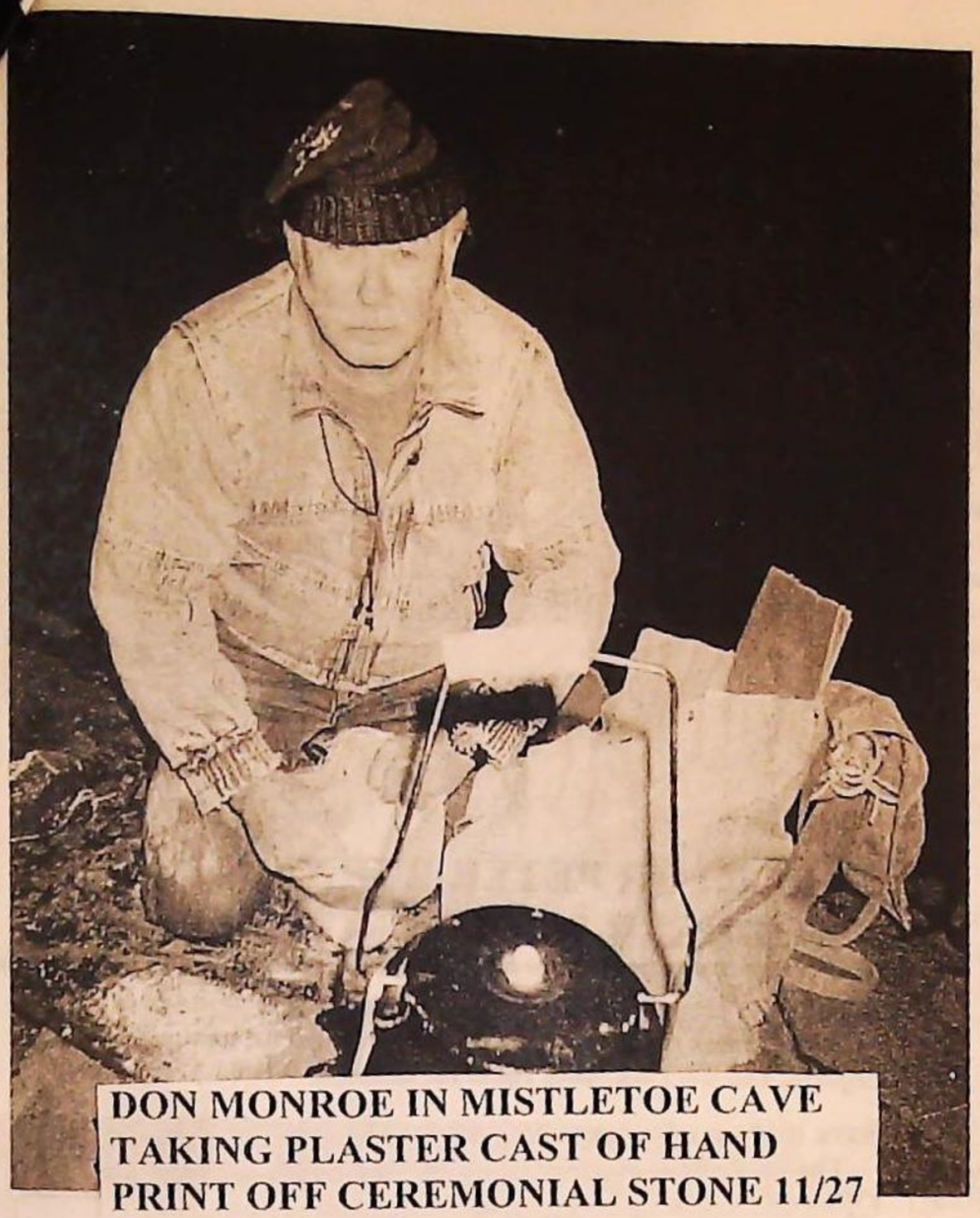
A hole was found in the cave. Don noted two weeks later it was filled with rocks. Later still, the rocks had been removed and



DON MONROE ADDRESSES GROUP

placed in a stack. Was a creature playing games with him? He had also left 30 pounds of gold painted rocks that disappeared for a long while, then reappeared, seen in the film stuffed in a crevice. Another game?

At this time in December, Don notes that it was zero degrees outside, but in the cave it was 44-46 degrees, a warm place for the creatures to leave their young while hunting for food.



DON MONROE IN MISTLETOE CAVE TAKING PLASTER CAST OF HAND PRINT OFF CEREMONIAL STONE 11/27

RONNIE ROSEMAN TELLS OF BIGFOOT DOWN SOUTH. MODEL DANA HOLLYFIELD HOLDS COPY OF HONEY ISLAND (SE LOUISIANA) CASTED BY HER GRANDAD, HARLAND FORD. THERE IS A BOOK ON THE TOPIC THAT RONNIE SAYS HE'LL BRING AROUND.

A COUPLE OF LETTERS

Paul Wright writes 12/16/03: I am sending a picture of the ceremonial slab we found the bones on. We went in the Zak cave last week and found a hand print of an adolescent, It was five inches maximum and in the back of the cave where no earthly mother would send a child alone and naked. We also took a butt cast of the infant. Don has the measurements and all that. I will send photos when I get my film developed.

PAUL WRIGHT IN MISTLETOE CAVE WITH ARTIFACTS 11/27/03

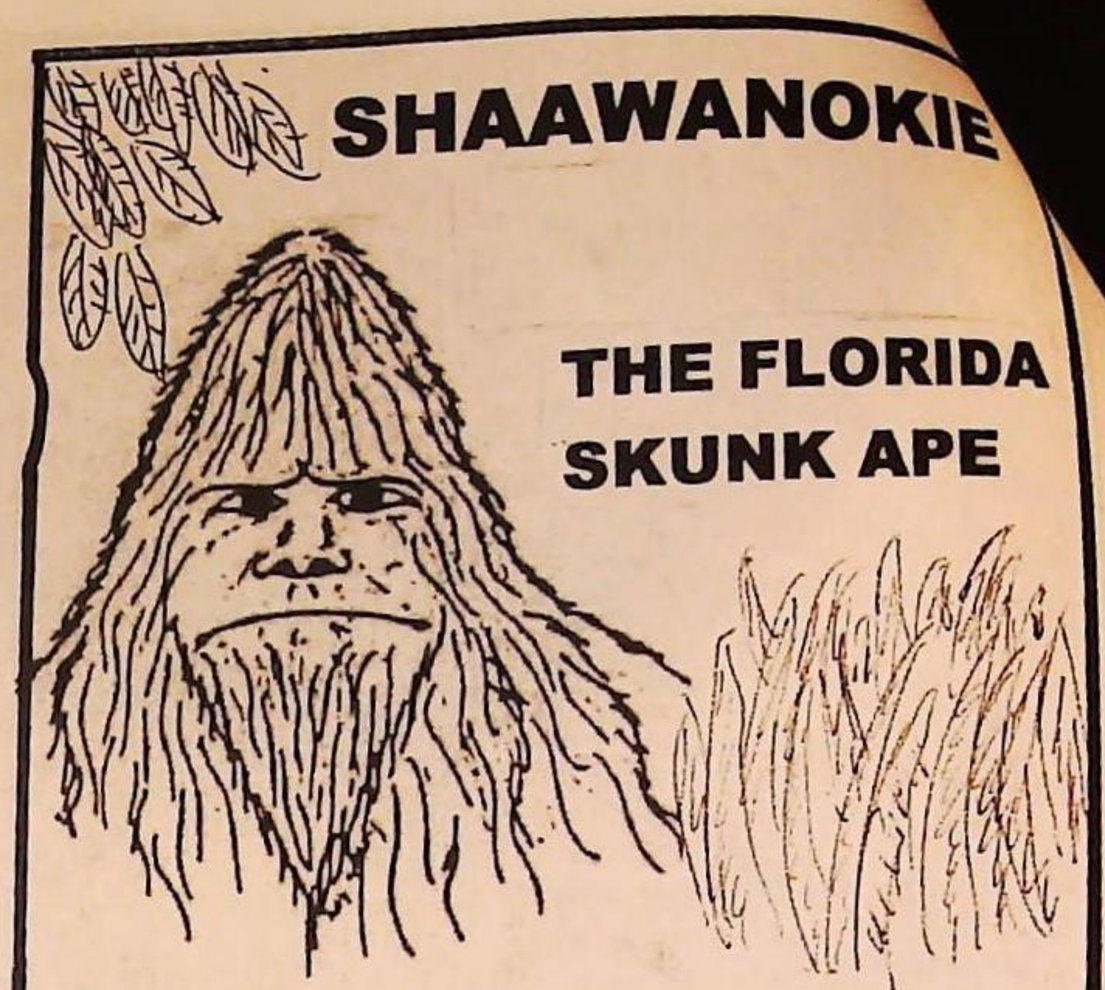
* From Holly Mulvaney, Don's daughter. Don and I went into Mistletoe Cave yesterday, the 8th of November. It is very cold here, not getting over 30 degrees for the high with a wind too. The cave temperature is 38 degrees while we were in there. Our lanterns could have raised the temperature some. There is an area of frozen water about 20'X 10'runs north and south. The cave entrance is from the north, and it runs north to south, about 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. The cave has an upper part, right in the middle, which had rock piles for access...we used a rope ladder to reach the upper chamber. It is about 30 foot in circumference and shaped like a flying saucer—no relation though! Any way in the end of the cave (south end) there are what appears to be several alters on flat rocks with an arrangement of bones. There are 5 identifiable alters. I call them alters for lack of a better explanation and that is what they appear to me to be. The main alter is about 56"X 17", the length running north and south and the width is oriented east and west. The bones were arranged with several prominent bones pointing east. The rest of the bones were scattered around the rock, which by the way was about 2" thick. Several bones were unidentifiable to Don and I. We have ideas but need more information to even suggest what we have in mind. The pictures will help you visualize what we mean. There were bird bones, jaw bones of small animals, porcupine or beaver. The Snake River is close, within a few miles. One thing of particular interest was some preserved intestines of what looked like to me to be bird intestines. I have hunted enough birds— sage hen and pine hen, in the area to know what the entrails look like. The entrails were on the main alter with the bones. I know that intestines are used all over the world in rituals... shaman, voodoo, witchcraft, etc. So that was very exciting, and we don't yet know what this means. I am convinced these are Early Man alters. We will have to get the bones carbon dated, I suppose. The other alters were smaller in size with bones, teeth, claws, etc... maybe a family gathering or a ritual of some kind. The cave may have a set of bones in one corner of it which looked like maybe a burial area, since a few bones were surfacing, and dirt and twigs were piled on it, and it did not look like it was a natural setting. Also there was a nest of some kind on the wall above the ice which we could not reach, it was about 10 feet above the ice. The ice appears several inches if not more thick. We put our lanterns above the ice and could see two layers, at least, of ice sheets maybe 6 to 8"thick. It was kind of freaky looking thru the ice. I expected to see a face or something peering thru the ice. The caves can give you the willies and that was one of those times that the ice got me a little weirded out. We will have to go back in the cave and chip thru the ice and see what is under it. Oh I forgot to mention we foumd antelope tracks in the first part of the cave. That was a little out of the ordinary, have you ever heard of deer or antelope going into a cave like that? We theorized that they would not go in a cave where a mountain lion had been and make breakfast so easy for the lion. So we deducted that lions don't come in this cave, and lions would avoid human or hominoid areas because of the presence of an enemy

EDITORIAL

* There is a continuing saga of discovery by Don Monroe and associates in the caves around his home in eastern Idaho. Most recently in Mistletoe Cave, found by Don's daughter, Holly... there were strange alters of stone with bones distributed across them. One bone, a knee cap, was sent to me by Don to be identified.

I sent the specimen on to Dr. William Orr, paleontologist, curator of the Hancock Museum at the Univ. Of Oregon. The bone was identified as a knee bone of a bison (or cow), but was said to be 11,000 years old. How and why did the bone and others get put on the alter?

What actually are we dealing with here? Perhaps Feral Humans, or Early Man or Bigfoot, or hoaxes. I lean towards the Early Man idea, based on several lines of thought. The huge handprint 11X7 inches seems to rule out Feral Humans, and the



intelligence employed in the game playing seems to indicate a thoughtfulness not associated with hoaxers...that is, the taking of objects, and not returning them for months. Also, I personally have 100% confidence in Don Monroe.

The acid test would be a DNA sample, which has been tried by Olivier Decobert (at a police laboratory in France). Here are the disappointing results:

"The DNA analysis is finished. I have the results, in Word format, and I can send them by Internet. It's not really conclusive, as this laboratory is specialized in human DNA comparison. Nevertheless, the conclusion was that the allel of Y chromosome was found, without amplification of the X chromosome (never seen in this laboratory). I am not a specialist and I don't know how to understand that. The laboratory also said that there was a problem of contamination by manipulators, who left their own DNA on the sticks. With the next samples, it will be necessary to be very cautious to avoid this problem. The laboratory said that it could be interesting to make another analysis, particularly to sequence the DNA, and compare with human and animals..."

Well...that was too bad. The contaminated sample was not sequenced so the sample could not be compared with, say, Homo neanderthalensis samples, several of which have been mtDNA sequenced. I did note the mention of the Y chromosome though. Seems like from biology 101 that XX was female, and XY was male, only the single Y chromosome being seen.

* Assuming that my theory is correct...Early Man (Erectus and Neandertal) were hairy, and are represented here in North America as Bigfoot/Sasquatch, then a look at some of the physical evidence of Early Man seems in order...mainly the skulls. The heavy bone brow ridges on the skull being the determining factor.

* From my own state of Oregon comes two heavy browed individuals, Erectus=Bigfoot.

Noted in the book, "Early Man in Oregon," (Dickerson and Tyler), and given the names of Homo holoamericanus and Homo americanus. The skulls are dated at 1500 and 3500 years, resp. Both have a heavy protruding brow ridge, and were found in the Warner Valley of SE Oregon (assume, but don't know, that they were found in protected lava caves). There is a high round eye orbit like that found in H. neanderthalensis, but the 1325cc brain cavity is small for both modern and neandertal specimens. There is also a small occipital projection, smaller than modern or neander...possibly that of a female.

EARLY MAN
IN OREGON

Ray Dickerson and D. E. Tyler, M.D.

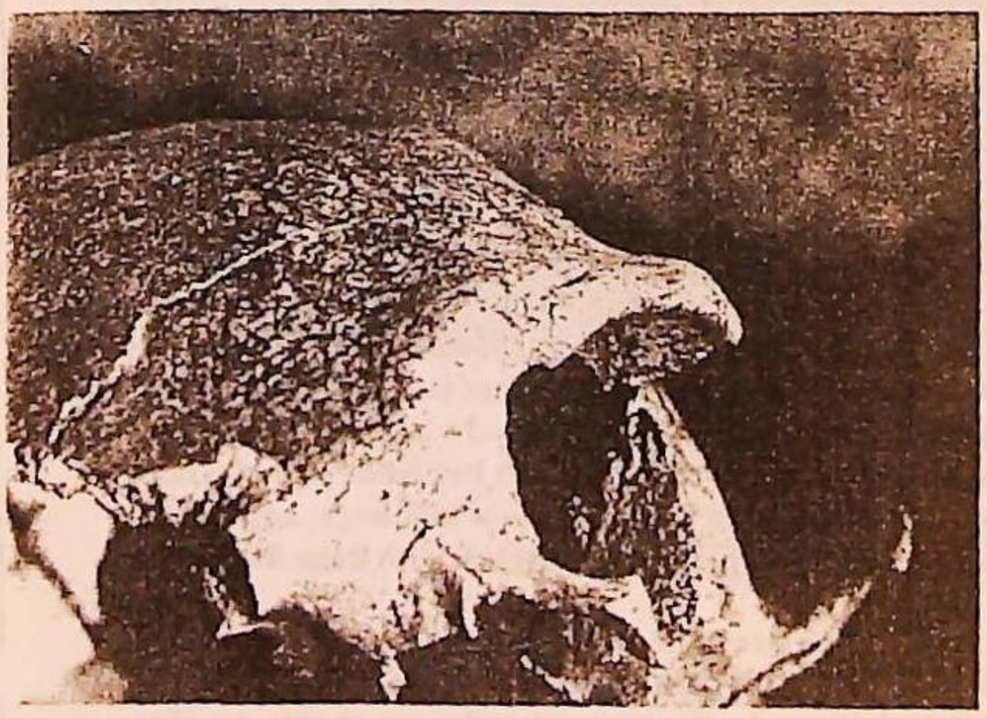


Figure 5. (above) *Homo holoamericanus* -the present cranium
Figure 6. (below) *Homo americanus* ("Vincent")[1]

SKULL ILLUSTRATIONS FROM BOOK EARLY MAN IN OREGON, DICKERSON AND TYLER 5.

* Here's another strange one. http://www.bfro.net/REF/THEORIES/MJM/minaret.htm Matt Moneymaker, BFRO, "Buried Treasure--The Minaret Skull."

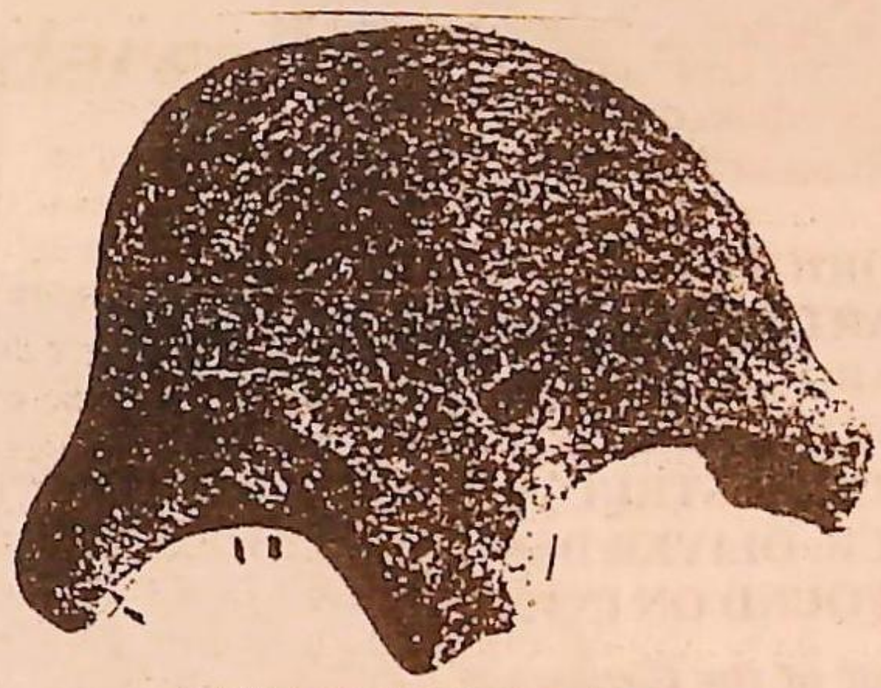
"Dr. Robert W. Denton, from Bishop, CA, who in Aug 1965, while on a backpacking trip near the Minaret Mountains, had recovered an unusual skull. The skull had been kicked up by a mule tethered in a boggy area" ("Bigfoot, Slate and Berry, 1976, pg 160).

The bone was found at Hemlock Crossing, North Fork of the San Joaqein River, in the Minaret Range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, according to Moneymaker.

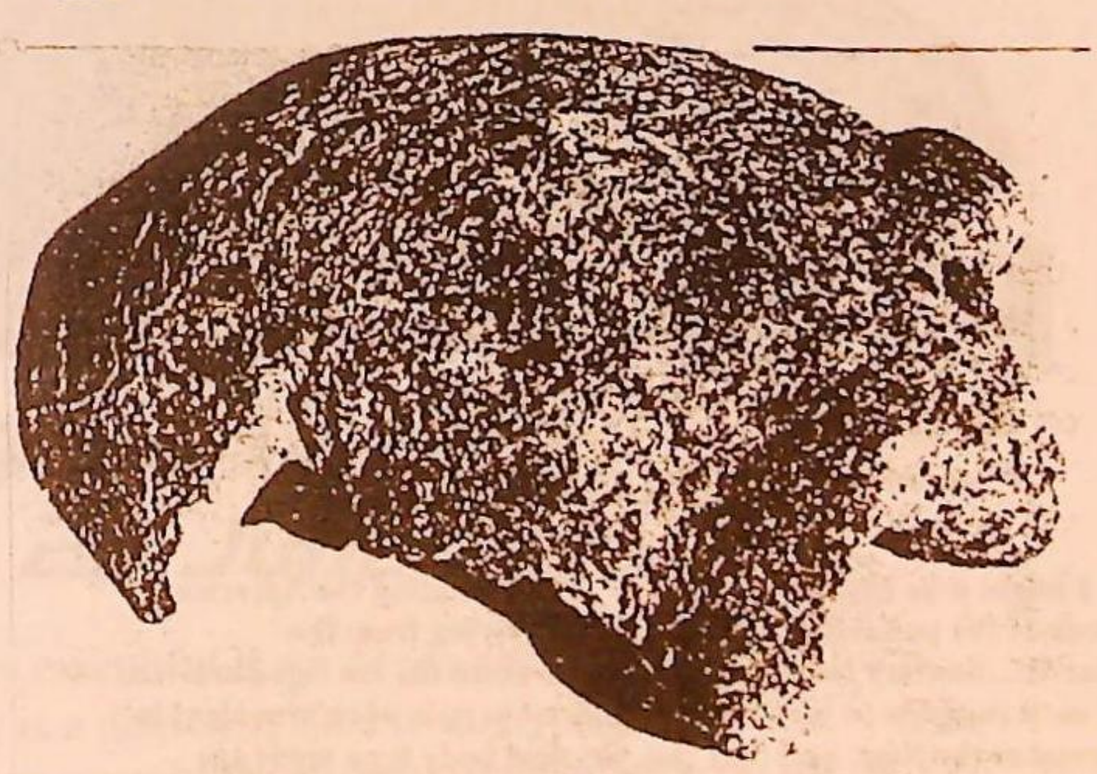
Denton sent the specimen to a Dr. Ridge, Ventura County pathologist. He noted it was a calvarium (top and rear of skull) with an unusual length of skull, and unusual development of the nuchal ridge in the occipital zone (an anchor for the neck and jaw muscles at the back of the skull). It was a rather massive piece of bone of peculiar shaping.—...had me thinking this must be the skull of some anthropoid species other than human...".

Denton sent the bone to UCLA Anthropologists Bleibtren and Prost, who examined it, and declared it was from a young Indian. Then, it went into storage, among mountains of old crates. To this day the bone cannot be located for reexamination.

* The Sept, 1979, "National Geographic" had an article on "The First Americans." There was a quip about Dr. Alan L. Bryan, Univ of Alberta, visiting Brazil and photographing a portion of a skull of a beetle-browed hominid, that he believed to be, "a few rungs down the evolutionary ladder." I wrote him and received



LAGOA SANTA CALOTTE, BRAZIL
SUPRAORBITAL RIDGE IS ESTIMATED
TO BE 20, 19, AND 16 MM THICK.



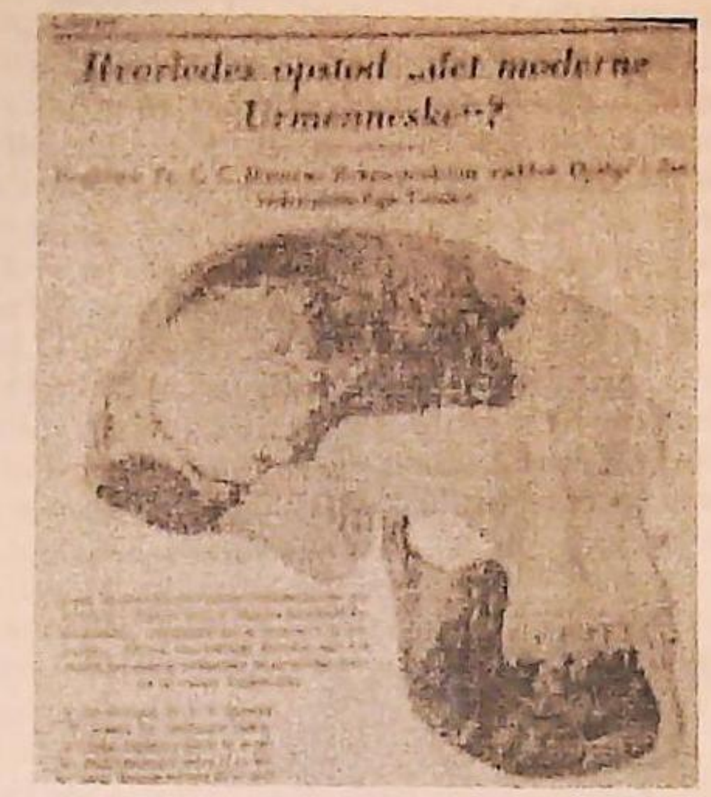
LAGOA SANTA CALOTTE, NOTE
THICK EYERIDGES, SMOOTH
SKULL CAP

permission to reprint his photos of the calotte. He wrote, "I think there is little question that the calotte is a transitional Homo sapiens, somewhat like Neandertal or Rhodesian Man..." His photos are in "Current Anthropology," June 1984; "A Fossilized Calotte with Prominent Browridges from Lagoa Santa, Brazil."

* In this issue will be an article by Olivier Decobert, Homo "gardarensis" (Hansen 1930). Decobert.Olivier@wanadoo.fr
http://perso.wanadoo.fr/vnh/gardar_english.htm
http://perso.wanadoo.fr/vnh

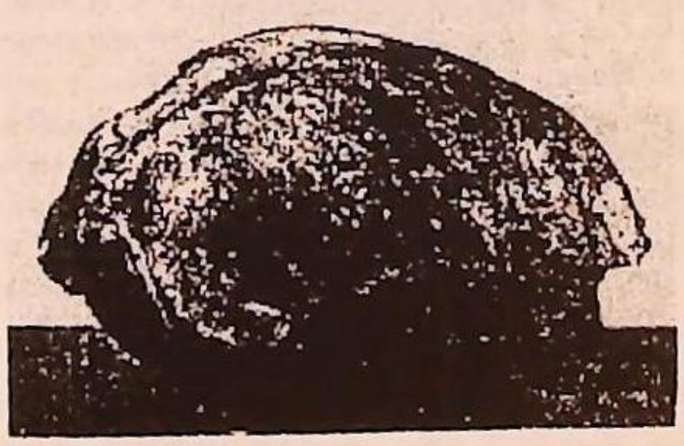
At Gardar on the SW coast of Greenland, were found in 1926, a calvarium, a lower jaw portion and a femur, dating from the 12th Century.

A further description and discussion I'll leave to Olivier.



ORIGINAL 1930 NEWS ARTICLE BY HANSEN ABOUT GARDAR SKULL SHOWING THE RECONSTRUCTION CR. OLIVER DECOBERT FOUND ON INTERNET

Vault of the Gardarene Skull



From Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen) 23 June 1929

* I might note that a recent theory of populating the Americas discusses the possibility of Early Man arriving from the Atlantic...hunters following the seals around the Ice Age pack ice.

If so, it suggests to me...the Neandertal people were prevalent in Europe at the time, and that this physical body type made the crossing, possibly by boat/raft, or even if the species was aquatic (many Bigfoot sightings suggest they are excellent swimmers), by swimming.

Meanwhile, Homo erectus, dominating Asia, quite possibly during the same Ice Age time period, crossed Beringia, the "above water" areas of the now Bering straits. Also, they were hunters, following big game (the area was ice free during the Ice Ages), or again, if aquatic, following the sea mammals around the edges to North America.

To flesh out my theories then (and of course, many will disagree with all of the above), there was a mixing of the races as they met...and when humans entered the scene, mixed with them also (probably by kidnapping...but recall Zana, bred by her master). This, besides sexual differences—males skinny but massive shoulders; females more dumpy, produced the wide variety of body shapes, sizes, colors, and other attributes that we find in reports of the creatures today.

Mark Hall also has a website on H. gardarensis at: http://home.att.net/~mhall.bigfoot/. Mark's book, "Living Fossils," is where I first learned of the Gardar remains. Mark says the Eskimos were familiar with these primitive people calling them the "Tunnit" people. The femur, used as an estimate of height, indicated 5' 10.5".

REPORTS

* On June 14th, 2002, at 1030 PM, witness was in the Everglades of Florida. The area was in sand and water with lots of brush. Witness with friend were taking a long walk back to their house on a very dark night, walking because their ATV ran out of gas. It had been a long day of gator hunting. The only light was a fish light. As they started the walk, there was a loud scream from the left. There was a disgusting odor, similar to that of old garbage and a skunk. Wading to the next island, and shining the light up, caught eyeshine. It seemed almost in front of the witness...it stood 9 feet tall (there were no trees for a raccoon). It just stood there, not moving, and as they got closer, could see what it was...a very big, hairy creature like a Bigfoot. They screamed at it, frozen with fear, and it dashed to the right and ran off the little island into the water.

* Pennsylvania Bigfoot Society, Eric Altman, www.pabigfootsociety.com. The Spring issue of the "Keystone Sasquatch Report," has an interesting article about a woman hitting a small unknown animal with her car near Windber, PA. The lady said in late January she was driving on Rothe 56 towwards home, and just as she was entering Windber, a small animal came on the road. She hit the animal, came to a stop, looking back it was lying on its back. After turning around she noted that the "dead" animal was nowhere to be found. The lady had children in the car, and the roads were wet and snow covered, so she was driving cautiously.

Eric comments that this is the fourth sighting of an unusual animal in that area in a short period of time. Thwo of the sightings describe the creature as a bear with a primate face. He will be checking further...contact for the newsletter to keep informed.

* While checking newsletters, have the Jan-Mar issue of The Monthly Bigfoot Report Newsletter from Don Keating. Contact Don for a copy at eobic@yahoo.com or 740-498-4542 for a copy.

Don also reports a witness saw a Bigfoot in late January on the 21st, 5:30 PM, dusk, but still light. She saw a creature, yelled at it, and it turned at the waist and looked at her while still moving. It was light gray around the face, 8.5-9 foot tall, huge, appeared to be a young male. It rapidly went up a hill with huge leaping strides.

The next day, shoe size 15 tracks went into the woods over the hill, and backtracking, it had apparently been in a shed, possibly eating salt and minerals. For more details and photos, see the newsletter, issue number 128.

* Todd Neiss Report AmericanPrimate@aol.com
"I was having lunch with Joe Beelart last Friday when my cell phone rang. The gentleman on the other end asked if I was "the

"Decobert.Olivier" <Decobert.Olivier@wanadoo.fr
http://perso.wanadoo.fr/vnh/gardar english.htm is URL http://perso.wanadoo.fr/vnh in password of the "Hominology" part: it's "sasquatch".

Homo "gardarensis"(Hansen 1930)

In 1926 was found at Gardar, on the Southwest coast of Greenland, a top of a skull, a portion of the lower jaw, and a femur. The bones were from an hominid who could belong to the species of "Homo erectus", or pithecanthropus. The name that Hansen assigned the skeletal remains was Homo gardarensis, a name well in the old tradition of naming every Hominid by using the rule, "one site, one species."

This individual appears a representative of the Homo erectus complex, whose fossils are widely distributed. Here, it cannot be called a fossil since this specimen was dated from XIIth Century, explaining why the relic was quickly dismissed as being a representative of Homo erectus. Quite as interesting is its localization in Greenland, which also contributed to its exclusion as a "non sapiens" creature.

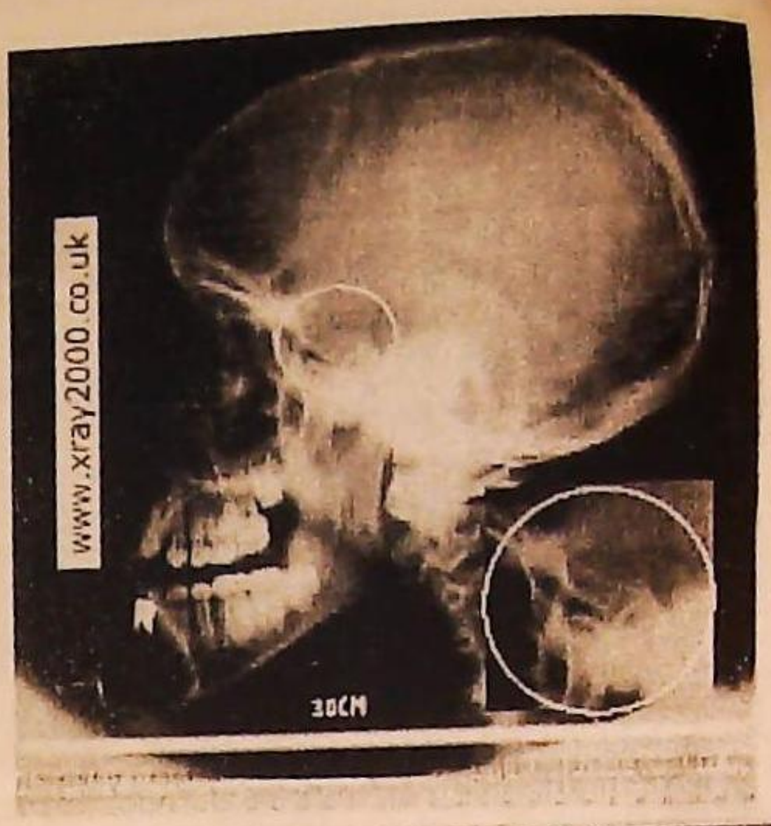
Vault of the Gardarene Skull

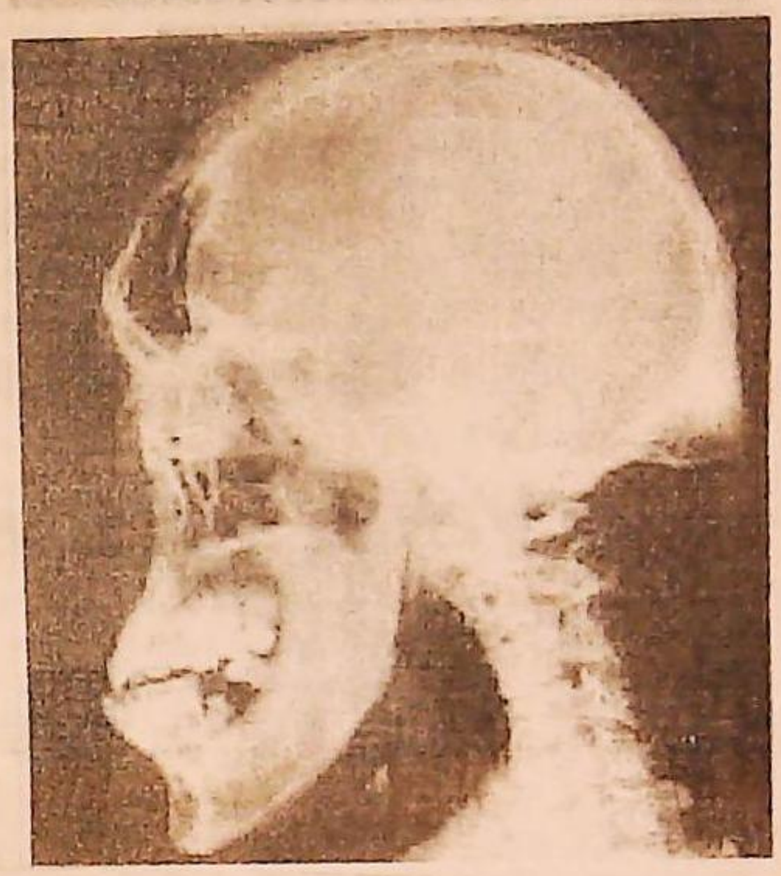
From Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen) 23 June 1929

Keith (1931), Seligman (1931), and others examined these bones and declared that it was in fact a case of acromegaly. Acromegaly is a disease related to an hypersecretion of growth hormone in the adult. It results in an anarchistic growth of bone tissue on the head, the hands and the feet. On the cranium, acromegaly causes a convexity of the frontal sinuses, and a disproportionate growth of the jawbones.

Lateral view of mandible

From MEDIAVEL NORSEMEN AT GARDAR -Broste& Fischer-Moller, 1944



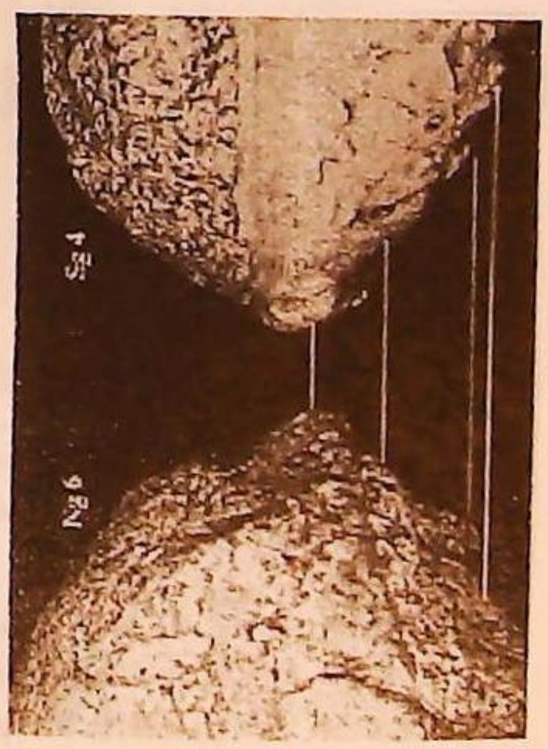


Acromegalic Patients

As one sees on these two radiographs of acromegalic patients, the deformations relate to the facial part of the head, and nothing justifies that this disease can cause the shape of the occipital part of the skull of Gardar. Quite to the contrary, the assumption which seems to impose itself here, and that most reject because of the recent character of these remains, and their localization, is that it appears to be those of Homo erectus bones. To illustrate this, let us examine the occipital areas of partial skulls of Java pithecanthropus (Ngandong 6 and Sangiran 4) and compare with our specimen from Gardar:

Similarity is quasi-perfect, and eliminates the acromegaly hypothesis (see the back of cranium on preceding radiographs, which remains quite round). Acromegaly is a disease which affects mostly the faces of the patients. Moreover, on this subject, it is also noted that lengthening of the lower mandible does not correspond either with the aspect of the fragment of jaw of Gardar, and that the teeth do not deviate from the others on this specimen, contrary to what happens to the acromegalic patients . So Homo "gardarensis"=erectus seems well to be a pithecanthropus that dates from the last few hundred years, found on the west coast of Greenland... There seems to be a good argument that Homo gardarensis is a Homo erectus, and that it possibly supports the aqua distribution of H. erectus to North America in the guise of Sasquatch.

Olivier Décobert - March 2004



Occipital areas of Left Java Man, right Gardar

Links: **http://home.att.net/~mhall.bigfoot/**
http://perso.wanadoo.fr/cryptozoo/actualit/2000/gardarensis.htm

Bigfoot researcher [he] had read about on the Internet." I replied "yes", to which he told me of a vocal encounter he had in the Saddle Mountain Unit while elk hunting last October. Incidentally, this is in the same vicinity where I had my encounter in 1993. He had decided to get out in the field early (3:30am) in order to get into position along an elk route he had studied. At first he heard some coyotes yipping down in a deep ravine. All of the sudden, "something" let loose with a "horrendously loud screaming howl" way beyond the capability of any animal he knew. It was "very powerful" and was sustained for over 10 seconds. It was followed by a second howl (presumably by the same creature) a few moments later. Shortly after the second howl, a pack of coyotes came barreling out of the brush...heading straight in his direction. He told me that he never knew coyotes to approach humans. To the contrary, they normally run away. I offered that whatever they were running from was obviously more intimidating than a human. His immediate thought was...Bigfoot! For the record, he has told me that he has never believed that such an animal existed before this incident.

He gave me his phone number and we plan to go to the location to look around for any signs. While the incident is rather dated, it may be possible that we are dealing with a "resident Bigfoot" (vs. a "transient Bigfoot") so fresh evidence could be present. I will keep you posted on my findings."

* Found a new website to visit for Kentucky material, here's a couple of examples: http://www.bigfootinkentucky.com/

BATH CO KY, 1998, BETHEL, BEHIND CEMETARY
Tall creature near dusk circling two hunters in the woods after creature was chasing their rabbit dogs. It happened right after dark when they were looking for their dogs after hunting.

The thing stood against a fallen tree and watched them after chasing their dogs that they were looking for then the thing circled them as they stood back to back and yelled for jackie who was at the truck waiting 4 them to return with the dogs. this is what i was told that happened wasn't there they swear to it tho they get mad if u tell them their lying others have reported the sam thing being seen n same hollow locations

* BATH CO KY, JULY 1988 1AM, NEAR SHARPSBURG

Didn't see anything, it was what I heard. I was 17 at the time, 31 now. I came home from hanging out in Owingsville, got home, was walking to back door, got my key out to unlock door, standing on back porch when I heard the most deep throated growl I've ever heard in my life. It sounded like it was watching me from the backyard. The growl only lasted for about 3 or 4 seconds but that was enough for me. Couldn't see anything, only the back porch light was on, couldn't see anything in back yard, scared me so bad I couldn't even unlock the door, so I started beating on it for someone to let me in. Went to bed, covered head up, didn't hear anything for the rest of the night. [It wasn't no dog either]

Previous years to that. In early 80's strange screams and howls were heard coming from field and wooded pond area and hog barn just about 1000 yds. behind the neighborhood. My grandfather heard it about 2am in, I think, 1985. Woke him up in the middle of the night, he said, it sounded like a women screaming, then it would howl. He said it made the hair stand on the back of his neck. The same time that night a couple heard the same noise's when they were walking from the car to the house. They said they've never heard anything like it. Didn't take long to get in the house, they said. They said they've heard thumping sounds at night from outside the house, like something big and heavy ran across their lawn at about 5 am. The same morning my grandfather heard it, a fellow about 18 or 19 years old at the time, heard the same screams and howls from his front porch, about a mile outside of town. He stated it sounded like it was coming from the country side somewhere around his house. In the following week hogs were found killed in a barn about two miles outside of town. All were left laying, except one's stomach was ripped open and it's gut's had been eaten. What was it?

Also have seen in previous years like '80 & '81 a large clump of matted black and grey hair frozen to the ground at the base of a small tree in the back yard. It looked like something had sat against the tree. Also I have seen pale blue eyes glowing in the back yard from the headlight of my three wheeler I had about1985. Same year I seen the same eyes in the bedroom window, the neighbors backyard, and in the field behind the house. Dogs always barked a lot at night also, just out of the blue, and they always seemed to be after something that didn't belong in the neighborhood, like if they chased it off, and the barking would just fade off. One dog at a time. Neighbor down the street also claimed he came in late one night and heard a dog in the field behind the neighborhood that sounded like something was tearing it apart, like if it were in a fight or something with another dog, but worse [note: these are all credible people that wouldn't make things up]. What this was is a mystery. It is now, and guess it always will be to me. PS. My grandmother used to tell me of a "tell" around town in about 1971 or 72 [not sure] of tracks being found in the snow around town like a barefoot humans, but larger. The tale back then was there was a Gorilla on the loose. Sounds like bigfoot to me. PSS. this is not a lie

* Some BFRO recent reports at:
http://www.bfro.net/GDB/newadd.asp

--June, 1974, Nez Perce County, Idaho.
A camper sees a Bigfoot on a ridge across the Snake River in Oregon from his cabin in Idaho. This is at the border of OR/WA/ID near China Garden Creek. The Bigfoot was climbing a steep ridge, and at the top turned, faced the witness, and put its hands on his hips, human style. It was a clear day in the afternoon.

--Jan 4, 2004, Nevada County, CA.
Near Nevada City a family has two late night sightings. First while driving up the road, a Bigfoot passed 15-20 feet in front of th4e car, visible in the headlights. The 7-8 foot creature with thick brown/black hair, was in a neighborhood of very large forest home lots. It hid in a clump of trees near a house. There was lots of snow on the ground, and the creature was probably raiding garbage for food.

After completing an errand up the road, the witness returned with her son, and the same creature was still there, crossing the road again 60 feet in front of them. This time it was in the middle of the road and was on all fours, perhaps pretending to be a bear. It was 9:30-10PM and there was a pine forest, and very dark.

--September 1974, Mendocino County, CA. A hunter see a Bigfoot near Dos Rios at the Baxter Ranch near Covola. The hunter first saw the creature at 1300 yards through a rifle scope in the mid morning, and it was approaching. He watched until in came within 80 yards and was in some manzanita. The 7 foot creature had a tiny waist, long fingernails, two inch black hair with bald spots on the back, shoulders, arms, caves and feet. The face was flat with a flat nose and it walked hunched over. Oddly, the hair only went up to the upper neck. Skin on the forehead was grey, and a purple red on the temple that ran down the side of the face. The area was in oak trees with acorns, and there was wild oats in a ravine. A week later witness returned, and there was a clean steer skull laying in the middle of the trail, gone again two weeks later.

--June 30, 1976, Umatilla County, OR
A boy scout sees the long hairy leg and foot of a Bigfoot as it was retreating. This was at the Wenaha River Camp at 8PM. This is near Kooskooskie on Mill Creek (where Paul Freeman saw Bigfoot), about 8 miles west of Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Area. The scout saw the disappearing leg gouing up a hillside into trees and brush.

--May 29, 2002, Lake County, CO
A hiker saw a tall shaggy Bigfoot on the trail near Leadville, near Twin Lakes between Leadville and Aspen. It was 3:30PM, 80 degrees, and at 11,500 Feet on Mt Elbeat. There was a high pitched scream from the pine forest, and 50 yards away a Bigfoot

was standing still and facing the witness. The 7-7.5, foot, 350-400#, creature turned and ran with huge strides. It was in color, patches of black and reddish brown mixed, matted and thick hair. The cone shaped head had brow ridges over the eyes like a neandertal.

–July 7,1981, Idaho

Female witness D.H. was 18 at the time, and she saw a Bigfoot near the Golden Fork Hot Springs off Cascade Hwy 55 at 10PM on a moonlight night. The 7.5-9.5 foot grey creature came within 10-15 feet of her. Both she and the creature were surprised, and both turned and departed in opposite directions. It had short hair on the face and body. It was fluffy, though well groomed.

–July 1983, Coconino County, AZ

Witness had a Labrador dog that was terrified, staying shaking in the tent. Continuing fishing, there were heavy steps and very deep breathing behind the 13 year old witness. Turning, a dark brown-black Bigfoot was seen. It had three inch shaggy fur, that was a lighter color around the face. The 6-7 foot, 400#, creature was 35-40 yards away and moving toward thick woods. It walked smoothly with bent knees, and had a human-like nose. This was during mid-day, late afternoon.

–October 18, 2002, Siskiyou Co., CA

A 12 year old girl saw a Bigfoot near Yreka. At 9:45PM on a clear night, full moon, while walking the dog, it growled, and she shined the flashlight at two Bigfeet going over a fence. A female 7.5 feet tall and 50 feet away, stepped over a five foot fence. The other creature was 5.5 foot. Both were yellow reflecting eyes, very dark to light brown in color with ape like heads. Returning home, her parents chased after them, and saw the female just standing there in the flashlight 30 feet away. They did not see the young creature. Looked like a gorilla or orang they said. The area had a grove of apple, nut, pear trees, all with fruit.

–July 18, 1978, Lewis and Clark Co, MT

Two boy scouts watched creatures eating leaves along the Dearborn River near confluence with Missouri River...near Helena, off I-15. The scouts, 11 and 12, saw the 6 foot black gorilla picking by plucking leaves off a bush. It was 100 yards away. There were many other people camped nearby, but all were unaware of the creatures presence.

–1975, CA, near Black Butte Boy Scout Camp. One of the scouts screamed during the night, seeing a Bigfoot poking through his rucksack outside of the tent. There was a huge crashing sound through the trees and brush. A helicopter came and evacuated the hysterical scout, and many sheriffs soon arrived, armed with shotguns and lights, and went into the woods looking for the "Wild Hairy Man," which they never found.

–Mid Sept 1984, Douglas County, NV

Two hikers see Bigfoot near Genoa off the Centennial Road. Two boys came running down the trail and told of having seen a monster. Linda and friend went up the trail to a cabin anyway. There was the odor of dog dodo. They saw a 7 foot Bigfoot across the creek nearby. The 300# creature was reddish brown, thinning hair on the chest and face. The face was like an orangutan, large eyes, and a flat nose. The head was large, with prominent brow ridges, and deep set dark eyes. It was 2PM and clear in the pine and cedar forest.

–July 1965, Humboldt County, CA

Three miles west of Myers Flats off Hwy 101, five boys, 16-18, off an old logging road, heard a huffing sound outside of the rustic cabin they were staying in. The creature was prying on the rotten boards. They opened the door and one boy fired two shots at the dark thing with his .22. It screamed and ran away. It was dark with hairy legs. Early the next morning they couldn't find blood on the ground. This happened in the early morning before dawn in an area of pine and hardwoods.

–August 1963, Humboldt County, CA

Two miles from Myers Flat at the Eel River, off Hwy 101, a teenager was hunting and noted a heavy smell. The Bigfoot had been eating huckleberries by stripping them from the bushes, and the teen scared it off. It was 2PM, clear and sunny at the time. There was an old apple orchard in the area. He said the 6 foot creature was a medium brown, and walked straight away through the brush.

–October 1979-1980, Multnomah Co. OR

Members of Job Corps had several encounters on the Sandy River, off the old Scenic Columbia Gorge Hwy at the metal dragon sculpture. In Aug or Sept, 1979, a lean-to was trashed and a very bad odor was left behind. Three inch reddish hair was noted on the trees. In Oct of 1979, full moon, cool and foggy night, there was a bipedal creature 30-50 yards away, a foul odor. The teen approached the creature, but could not walk forward for some reason, he said. In the winter of 1980 there was a heavy snowstorm, and 7-9PM, another creature was sighted. Again he could not walk forward. The inability to move forward distressed him.

–July 1968? Grant County, OR

Driver see a Bigfoot standing on Hwy 395 near Seneca, the eyes reflecting green. It had short black hair, not shaggy, a lean body, 8-8.5 feet tall. It ran up a bank into the trees around 1:30-2AM. There was good visibility with four headlights on high beam as witness slowed from 70mph, to within 40-50 feet of the ape like creature. It had an ape face with a brow ridge flat nose, and a gorilla shaped head. It was a clear night in the pine forest.

–End of June 2003, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. A lady saw a creature on the side of the road near Brookwood at 2AM on a dirt road. There was no moon or stars when the 9-10 foot creature, turned its back to her as if to avoid the headlights. Two months later there were large 18 inch footprints and feces found at a trail into the woods at the site.

–June 1963, Owyhee County, ID

Rabbit hunters spotlight a Bigfoot retreating rapidly, leaping over four foot tall sagebrush. Near Grandview on Mudflat Road. The six people on a warm and clear nigh five miles from the base of the Owyhee Mountains, noted the creature running away in the distance, finally running into a gully. It was hair covered with arms and legs like a human, only the arms slightly longer.

–October 1972-73, Tehama County, CA

Hunting partners have an early morning road sighting near Corning, off Tehama Ave, ¼ mile from I-5. At 4-5AM, on a clear night, 35-40 degrees, a creature on all fours was seen coming out of an olive orchard. It had dark fur-shiny in the headlights, and crossed the road in three strides. The creature then stood and stepped over a four foot fence. It stood at the shoulders, as high as the vehicle, 5 feet, add another foot for head. It growled, and showed teeth, both eyes were in front-reflected red in headlights. The head was large, face flat, and a wide nose. The driver of the vehicle commented that it stunk like a skunk. The area has had a history of cattle and sheep disappearances.

* March 9, 2004, Bigfoot as Big Lie -- Is Someone Monkeying Around? Jane Gargas By JANE GARGAS YAKIMA HERALD-REPUBLIC

Truth be told, those have been mighty large feet he's had to fill all these years. Or are they? For nearly 40 years, Bob Heironimus of Yakima has figured prominently in speculation over whether a legendary creature called Bigfoot exists.

But always before Heironimus has never been named publicly.

Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, is one of the most famous legends of the Northwest - and beyond. Similarly to Scotland's Loch Ness Monster, there have been numerous "sightings" of the ape-human creature for decades. Heironimus, 63, leapt into the limelight this week because of a newly published book called "The Making of Bigfoot," written by paranormal investigator Greg Long, who lives north of Seattle. In it, Heironimus bares all - including, he says, one large, hairy suit - telling the author that he donned a gorilla costume in 1967 to pose as Bigfoot in a film clip.

The 60-second, blurry clip has been copiously studied by Bigfoot investigators. The film was shot in Bluff Creek, Northern California, by two other Yakima residents, the now deceased Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin. When it first became public, the film put Yakima at the center of the Bigfoot controversy (does it or doesn't it exist?); details emerging this week about Heironimus' story will no doubt keep it there.

Heironimus, who is retired from Pepsi, is currently staying mum (he didn't return phone calls from the Yakima Herald-Republic), but Long's agent, Kal Korff, said Heironimus will provide details later, possibly at a news conference.

But the controversy by no means stops there. And everyone is sticking to their own version. First, there is Long's. Korff, a journalist and investigator for Fox-TV's "World's Greatest Hoaxes" noted that there is more to the story than just a man who says he wore a gorilla suit coming forward. Rather, for the last 37 years, the filmmakers have foisted an untruth on the American public, according to Korff. "I want Bob Gimlin brought to justice. It's called consumer fraud," said Korff. "If he's smart, he'll come forward and confess." Yet, a lawyer for Gimlin insists that the film is authentic. Tom Malone (who also didn't return a phone call) from Minneapolis, told the Washington Post that Gimlin (who also didn't return a phone call), maintains that no one ever donned a costume to appear in his and Patterson's film.

But Heironimus' mother, Opal Heironimus, who lives in Union Gap, stands by her son. "He was the real Bigfoot and that's the God's own truth," she said Monday. Not so fast, contends Berkeley-trained researcher Erik Beckjord of the San Francisco-based Sasquatch Research Project. Beckjord, who runs a Website called www.beckjord.com/bigfoot, is convinced the footage is the real thing. He said he's bothered by the fact that Heironimus has not publicly told his story. "If he has nothing to hide, he should come forward and hold a press conference," said Beckjord. Heironimus took and passed a polygraph test about wearing the Bigfoot suit several years ago, said his lawyer, Bruce Woodard of Yakima. "I have zero doubt in Bob's version," Woodard said. "I've met family and friends of Bob's, and they've substantiated everything he's said," Woodard added.

But Beckjord is not convinced. For one thing, he scoffs at Long's mention in the book of tracing the gorilla suit to a man in North Carolina who said he sold it to Patterson. "They didn't even have gorilla suits, comparable to the one in the film, to buy or rent in 1967," Beckjord said. He also questions Heironimus' timeline. "Heironimus said he went to Bluff Creek (where the movie was filmed) two days after Gimlin and Patterson, but their wives both said it was three weeks later," said Beckjord.

"I've been studying this for 25 years," said Beckjord, who has no doubts that Bigfoot exists. He said he has seen the creature four times, at least twice in Washington state. "This is an 'X File' kind of thing," said Beckjord, referring to the former television show about paranormal events. Bigfoot, he believes, can change form, partly to conform with what the viewer is thinking. Korff, for one, believes the controversy over the existence of Bigfoot will be put to rest soon. It will all come to light, he said, when author Long, Heironimus and several other people - including the man who claims he made the gorilla suit - tell their account on a national television special. "This is a huge story" Korff said. "And the Bigfoot market is now dead."

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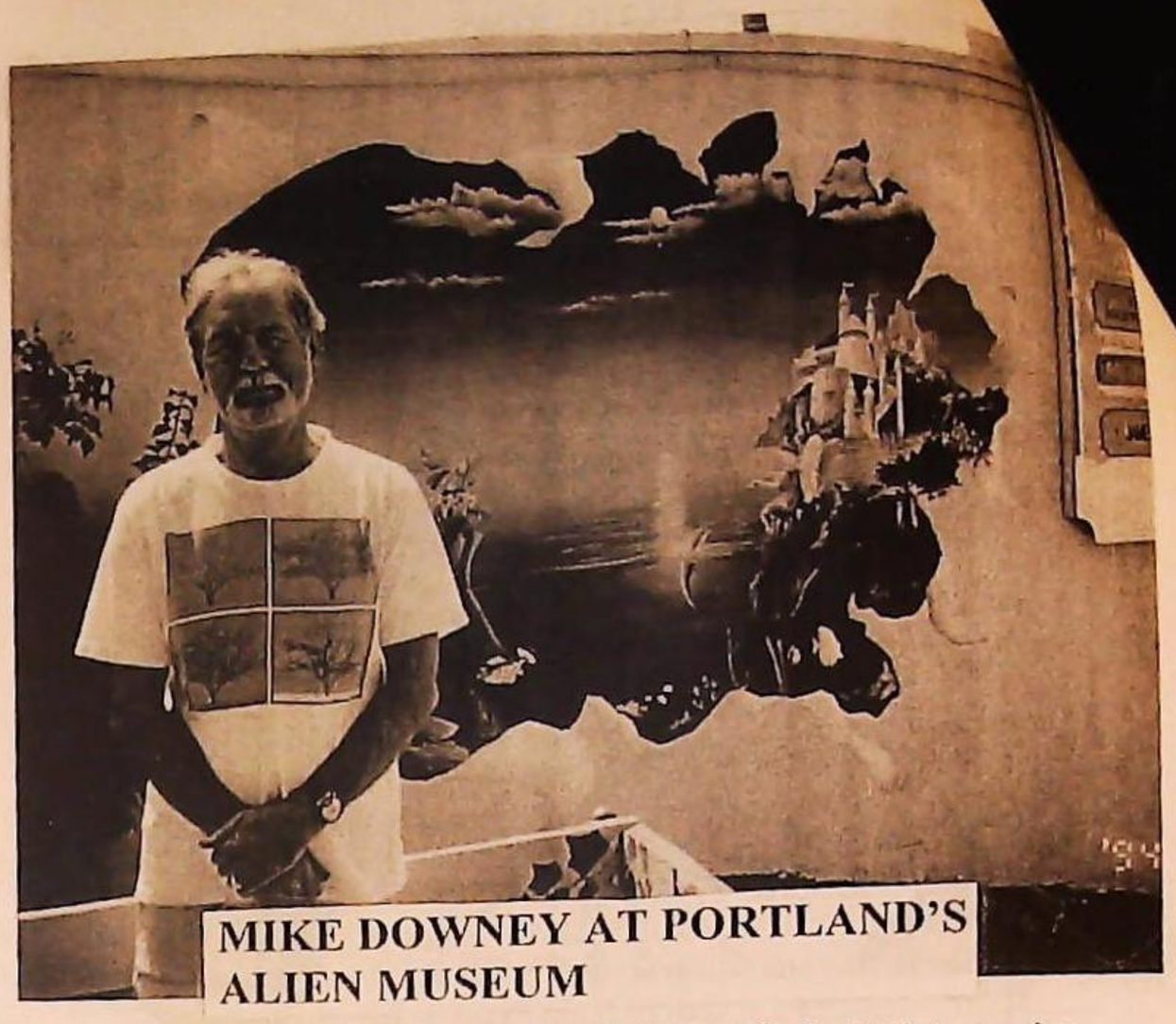
* LANCE WEST reports KFOR-TV, OK, November 10, 2003

There have been numerous sightings of a mysterious beast in the mountains of southeast Oklahoma. Now, a scientific team claims they have proof of the ape-like primate. The first reported sighting was back in the 1800s. Since then, dozens of Oklahomans claim to have seen a strange ape-like creature. The rich, crisp colors of fall highlight the picturesque mountains of southeast Oklahoma. But are you alone here? It's so peaceful, so secluded you can almost hear the leaves drop. Until, unexplained haunting screams echo through the trees. Many believe a large beast lurks in this wilderness, provoking fear and curiosity among the locals. Green Hill road is famous for the Green Hill monster. Many truly believe a strange creature roams the wilderness of southeast Oklahoma. Rumor has it that in the fall of 1970 students from Talahina high school drove down a quiet, country road only to confront their worst fears."There was a pep rally in town, and after the rally several carloads of students came out here and saw something," said McCawley, who remembers that foggy night very clearly, even though it was more than three decades ago. "Someone went out to relieve himself away from the cars," McCawley said. "Saw it or it grabbed him and one or two others saw it. After seeing the way they felt when they came out here, I thought there must be something to it." As legend has it, authorities came to investigate and discovered severaldead deer in the area. Their necks had been snapped."The local sheriff the first few nights wouldn't let anyone come out here,"McCawley said. Since the 1970 Green Hill incident, there have literally been dozens of other reported sightings. But to date, state wildlife officials have no proof, no photographs no foot prints that Bigfoot, Sasquatch or the Green Hill monster really exists. "I'm aware of the wildlife people on the record saying 'They don't exist.' That's fine. They also say mountain lions aren't here either, but I know better," McCawley said. Roger Roberts is a private investigator and amateur Bigfoot tracker. He's spent the last two years scouring the forests, trying to document the existence of the beast." The evidence I have in Oklahoma is very, very compelling, otherwise I wouldn't waste my time and money," said Roberts, who claims to have a catalogue of proof, including mysterious hair samples pulled from a tree branch. "It is definitely not bear hair," he said. "It comes from an unknown primate." And, Roberts has pages of unexplained foot prints. "You can see these are about 16 inches long," he said. This Bigfoot investigator even has surveillance tape and photographs. Roberts says there was even a close encounter with an unidentified animal. "It was a foggy, cold rainy night in January," Roberts said. "I shined my light and said, 'Damn, what is this?' At least 9- to 10-feet off the ground. The best you could tell in the fog. I illuminated the eyes with a light." Roberts said the eyes were set far apart, seven to eight inches. They were massive, glowing orbs, pinkish orange. "I never seen any eyes like that," he said. "They just pulsated for about four seconds and they, they blinked and they were outta there." State wildlife officials are skeptical. Any claims of the existence of Bigfoot would need to be proven out through the scientific method using researchers and biologists. "I say to the skeptics, 'Just give us a little more time.' I think the truth will come out," Roberts said. "There's something out here leaving evidence. Right now, it's pointing to Bigfoot." According to the Bigfoot field research organization, there have been sightings in 19 different Oklahoma Counties. Most of the sightings come from southeast Oklahoma. But, there were two reported sightings in central Oklahoma: one at Lake Thunderbird in 1995 and one at Edmond's Hafer Park back in 1982.

* By KRISTA LARSON, AP Writer, November 29, 2003, PEMBERTON, N.J. - As Russ Juelg guides groups through the

Pine Barrens by the light of the moon, he always instructs them to keep their eyes up in the trees. They're watchful for a strange form crouching from a tree limb or a pair of glowing eyes emerging from the shadows. The search for the legendary Jersey Devil may include plenty of skeptics, but Juelg says curiosity still draws dozens of thrill-seekers to southern New Jersey each month to go on "hunts." "Being out in the wilderness at night and hearing and seeing strange things that you can't account for is kind of a thrill, and it kind of puts you in touch with the mysterious side of nature," said Juelg, who leads the outings for the Pinelands Preservation Alliance. The tale of the cloven-hoofed creature with the wings of a bat remains one of the best known examples of a New Jersey legend, according to Angus Kress Gillespie, a professor of American studies at Rutgers University and director of the New Jersey Folk Festival. It's also become a popular culture figure, even lending its name to the state's professional hockey team. There are multiple versions of the tale familiar to most New Jersey schoolchildren, but a popular version describes the creature as being born to a woman named Mother Leeds, who already had 12 children and cursed the baby. "It's a powerful story so it has a grip on our imagination," Gillespie said. "It's been in oral circulation ever since 1735 so that's a pretty hardy story." It's also a tale that's seen a resurgence in part because of two books about it that were written by James F. McCloy and Ray Miller Jr. That heightened interest in the Jersey Devil has drawn curious visitors and hard-core investigative types alike into the woods. McCloy attributes some of its current popularity to New Jersey's distinction as the most densely populated state in the country. "I think the legend's going to keep on going," he said. "It's been around since 1735 and we're getting sightings all the way into the present day. I think people want it to be there." The tale's roots in southern New Jersey culture also set it apart from fearsome creatures in movies and popular culture, said Abbie Mylod, who opened the Jersey Devil Cafe in Medford last year. "It's local townspeople who pass it around," she said. "Many people have claimed to have seen the Jersey Devil out in the woods. It's almost a pastime to search for the Jersey Devil. There's a lot of things that people have said the Jersey Devil is responsible for and we haven't been able to prove it otherwise." Still, Mylod comes across plenty of skeptics at her cafe, which serves up Jersey Jabberwocky salads and Leeds BLT sandwiches, along with Jersey Devil T-shirts and books. "People come in and say it's like our own little Loch Ness monster. I guess it's hard unless you live here and you're with your peers as far as people who believe." Some have truly turned the search for proof into a full-time interest. The Devil Hunters, started almost five years ago by Laura Leuter, now has more than a dozen members who go out on weekends to locations of reported sightings and do research complete with a night vision camera and boom mike in tow. Leuter, 25, of Old Bridge, says she and her colleagues approach their interest in a scientific way and are willing to accept that the legend may be nothing more than a tale passed down through the generations. "We get people every once in a while who e-mail us and tell us, 'You need to get a life, you need a job' and we're like whatever," concedes Leuter, who works for a major financial institution. "What are you doing on my Web site? If I'm the one who needs a life, why are you looking up things you don't believe in?" The legend likely began by playing a rule in childrearing or by discouraging outsiders, Gillespie said. "It's not too terribly helpful to get too hung up on whether or not the Jersey Devil exists," he said. "From a folkloristic standpoint,

a more important question is what role did the telling of the story play in south Piney culture? Juelg agrees that most remain doubtful that the creature ever existed or continues to roam the Pine Barrens. Still, he says, that's not the point of his organized hunts. "There are a lot of people who just think it's nonsense or object to it on religious grounds," Juelg said. "I never try to convince anybody of one thing or another. The way I present the Jersey Devil legend is primarily a component of the folklore of New Jersey and let people make up their own minds how to interpret it. I'm just basically retelling the story, keeping the story alive."



MIKE DOWNEY AT PORTLAND'S ALIEN MUSEUM

* McCurtain Daily Gazette, Dec 5, 2003 Big Footprints causing big stir on Black Fork Trail and beyond By Bob West

Two weeks ago Wednesday, shortly after a logging crew had pushed out a road off Black Fork Trail in the Kiamichi Mountains of Pushmataha County, Eric Hardaway of Pickens spotted a series of unusually long, five-toed tracks. Eric, who is logging a tract of steep mountain timberland with his father, showed the tracks to Terry Don Hardaway, his dad. The tracks- about ten of them were found- were subsequently measured at 17 3/4 inches long and six inches wide. They measured the average length from one track to another at seven feet. At one point, the left and right feet were side by side, with a three feet distance from the inside of one print to the inside of the other. The road that had just been pushed out a few days earlier was started on the north edge of Black Fork Trail. One of the heaviest rainfalls of November had occured two nights before, and the dozing of the road was done between even heavier rains the previous week, and the rains that fell Nov. 17. The Oklahoma state forestry rainfall records show Battiest had accumulated 1.82 inches and Flagpole Mountain 2.16 inches by the morning of Nov. 18. The tracks were spotted Nov. 19. By the next day, videos had been made by Eric and his uncle Johnny Hardaway of Battiest. Johnny Voss, Redland, hauls two loads from the site daily to the Wright City sawmill, working for the owner of the tract, John Davidson of Idabel. After seeing the apparent footprints the morning of Nov. 21, Voss went to the nearby town and bought a camera to take pictures. When the tracks were made isn't exact. However, Eric Hardaway says it would have had to been at night. The crews are there from daylight to nearly dark, and there was not much time if someone was trying to pull off a practical joke. Eric Hardaway said he's thought a lot about the possibility of a prank. "If it was a hoax, someone took a lot of time up there in the middle of the night. I don't see how it could have been made," he said. The recent Battiest High graduate and former Panther basketball player feels it's unlikely not only because of the narrow time window, but also because they found no human prints besides the large prints. Davidson said hunters came into the area for deer gun season, and Black Fork Trail is a well-tracked trail used by individuals and groups setting up camp. Could someone have come in and used fake prints to make the tracks then removed their own footprints? Davidson, who didn't get to see the tracks before the next rain, but did see the photos and talked to the men who made them, doesn't believe that is likely. But no one has any explanation for the size of the track, and especially the distance between tracks. And bigfoot theories are hard to swallow, the loggers say. Hardaway recalls how he spotted the the tracks "Me and another boy were talking about deer hunting and

was checking for tracks. I saw what we thought was bear tracks and looked at it closer and could tell it couldn't possibly be a bear." How did he know that? Hardaway said once you really examined the print, it was easy to see the difference: Bear prints are smaller at the heel but more rounded and flared out at the front, more like a pad. They're not straight and elongated with five toes, as this print was. The deep heel imprint pressed several inches into the soft dirt and rocks on the side of the just-built log road. "I studied it two or three days... I've lived in these mountains all my life and I've never seen nothing like it.' said Eric Hardaway. "I tried to figure it out. There's nothing these

footprints could be. They were 100 inches from footprint to footprint and it sunk down two or three inches" into mud interspersed with rocks. "I found this spot where the left and right feet were side by side. They were three feet from inside to inside." The steep mountaintop within the 1,440 acres of the tract Davidson is having logged is at 1, 850 feet elevation. The mountain's slopes provide the starting point for Cripple, Paley and Garland creeks. Cripple Creek runs into Black Fork Creek, which runs into Little River south of Nashoba. The tracks led from the southwest diagonally across Black Fork Trail and then across the newly pushed-out road. Despite the rocky terrain on the mountain, and despite the traffic on the road, which mashed down on some of the prints, some prints could also be found in the compact roadbed and some in grass. Even the prints found in firmer ground caused a depression that Hardaway said he could see both in the grass and roadbed. This indicated that whatever it was weighed a lot. But the depression was deeper and more clearly seen along the muddy sides of the road. The distance covered by the tracks found was estimated by the loggers at less than 100 feet. They were able to track the direction of the tracks to the point the ground reverted to timber and leaves. The tracks appeared to be headed in the direction of Cripple Creek on the north side of the mountain, a fairly steep downhill path (but not as steep as the south slope). That path would have the tracks dissecting another log road at some point down the mountain. But the loggers didn't pursue the other road down to Cripple Creek. Asked if he planned to go back and hunt for the animal, Hardaway said only if he were paid to do so. "If I looked for it, I would take a gun and if I saw it I would shoot it," he said.
He's been told that a bigfoot carcass would be worth millions of dollars. He said a man from Ada, whose name he couldn't recall but supposedly connected with a "bigfoot federation." came to the site and outlined some interesting theories. But Hardaway says he's not ready to buy them. The videos and photos have been seen by a lot of people, and word of the "bigfoot tracks" has gotten around on CB radios, radio stations in McCurtain County and all around the hills of Battiest, Pickens and Nashoba. "Half the county has found out about it," said Eric, who is a little put off by some of the inferences this attention draws. "Some people have told me I'm lying or making this up but I invited them to look at the video," When they do, they don't call him a storyteller anymore. The Ada "expert" said it was the best print of "bigfoot" toes he had ever seen. It was bigger than any other print he had seen as well. Hardaway said the Ada man told him several theories he has. One is that they breed this time of year in this remote mountain range. Second is that they follow creeks and are nocturnal, traveling at night. Third is that they cover a lot of territory, 15 or 20 miles per night. "He has these theories but he's never seen them," says Hardaway, who remains dubious about bigfoot. Animals seen frequently at the site are hogs, deer and bear. Bear were seen fairly often last year, when the site was logged for about six months, but not this year. However, they have only been on the site during the late fall, which may not be a time bears are moving as much. The mountains have big rocks, but they have also not found a bear den. Davidson said the Hardaways are all experts at identifying animal tracks and that this find really stirred them up and puzzled them. "You can tell where it slid, and turned up some mud in the palm of the foot," said Eric Hardaway." It was real good tracks to see." The site starts 4.8 miles north-northeast of Nashoba (about six road miles to the top, using Black Fork Trail) and the mountaintop is midway between the Kiamichi River to the north and the Little River to the south. The trail cuts through the property from southwest to northeast. Old logging trails are found in the area showing it was logged many years ago, said Davidson. Some of the shortleaf pine stands are about 90 years old, he noted. The mountains and the Kiamichi Mountains that adjoin them on the north at Tuskahoma extend east-northeast into LeFlore County, to the Three Sticks monument on U.S. 259 at Big Cedar. Word got around as deer season progressed. Calls came from people in

Durant as well as Hohnny Hardaway said Dr. Lewis Stiles, who is on the wildlife commission, was among those contacted.
Eric Hardaway said he used to make fun of people who told bigfoot stories. Now he says he won't be so quick to make a judgment. Is he starting to change his mind? "I heard the people around Honobia talking about it three years ago, but didn't believe it then," he said. Hardaway is still not convinced, but yet is puzzled about what the tracks could be. But he doesn't make fun of those people anymore. "Randall Wright came to my dad's house and looked at the video." Hardaway said. Wright, of Honobia, knew a man named Humphreys from Honobia who had something that he felt was a bigfoot was pestering his dogs and throwing rocks at their house. "It scared them to death and those people moved clear out of the country," said Eric Hardaway.
Some people around Honobia said the Humphreys were believable people, but they didn't know what to make of the bigfoot implications. Another man from Ada who called Eric's dad, Terry Don Hardaway, was "wanting us to find hair" around the tracks. Tim Harjo, who took part in an Oklahoma bigfoot video on a syndicated channel earlier this year, has a friend who was driving in on Black Fork Trail to set up a deer camp Nov. 21. This friend saw the loggers looking at the tracks and contacted Harjo, who reportedly came down after deer seaspn started and wants to follow up the investigation. Another man who came to the site tried to make a cast but it didn't work and wiped out a clear footprint, said Voss. With Black Fork Trail, wich ultimately runs into Cripple Mountain Trail, in K-Trail which follows Kiamichi Mountain just a few miles to the north, it makes this a well-traveled area in deer season, but there are few year-round inhabitants on the mountain. And never before has anyone traversing this mountain reported a bigfoot traveling or crossing it. "I don't believe in what they call Bigfoot," said Eric Hardaway. "I'f I seen it, that's the only way I would believe it." But he does look more closely at the ground and the surrounding woods now as he gets down from his machine to bind a load of logs. And Johnny Voss, who leaves home at 3:30 a.m. each morning to arrive for the first load from the mountain before sunrise, says he is a little apprehensive but feels better at first light.

* Bigfoot Afoot in 2003, Dina Ely
http://www.suite101.com/article.cfm/mysterious_creatures/105164
Dec 10, 2003 Some things never go out of style. Bigfoot, aka Sasquatch, aka Yeti, has been puzzling people for centuries in every corner of the globe. 2003 brought no end to the Bigfoot mystery. Unfortunately, 2003 brought no solution to the mystery, either. It didn't even bring any major clues. Bigfoot is as elusive now as he has ever been, and the answer to the ultimate question of his existence depends on who you ask. Science is relatively open-minded. Bigfoot looks an awful lot like the "missing link" between man and ape, so evolutionists have nothing to lose by finding definitive proof that Bigfoot really is roaming the globe. For those of us who believe, for whatever personal or sentimental reasons, that Sasquatch exists and only manages to elude our clumsy attempts at capturing proof, I provide to you a by no means complete run-down of 2003's Bigfoot sightings. Consider it the tip of the iceberg.

The Top 10 Bigfoot Sightings in 2003

1. Bigfoot was spotted in Beijing, China. This sighting was big enough to hit CNN in June. Several Bigfoot sightings were reported to, and reportedly investigated by, Chinese authorities. The creature was sighted in a nature reserve in the Hubei province.

2. In September, two pre-teen children saw Bigfoot in Hiouchi, CA. Almost simultaneously, others reported seeing Bigfoot in Klamath, CA. Both places are part of the greater Del Norte County. Does that name ring a bell? It should. It's where the most legendary—and most controversial—Bigfoot film ever produced was recorded in 1967.

3. A Yeti's paw was found in Siberia in October. Well, that's what the locals are calling it, anyway. A mountain climber found the severed paw embedded in permafrost high in the Altay mountains. Scientists used X-Ray to determine the paw is several thousand years old, but were unable to identify the creature to which it belonged. It's interesting to note that in the Congo not long before, a previously unidentified type of ape was discovered.

4. Again in October, in Bennington, Vermont, Bigfoot was sighted by several people in cars, as they drove past the creature. Despite the fact that Bigfoot has been reported in Vermont since at least 1879 (when the New York Times published an account of Bigfoot in Vermont), most the eyewitnesses are skeptical. It seems a local joker is famous for pulling pranks on the townsfolk, and most feel that the Bigfoot in question was really the prankster in a gorilla suit. Or was it?

5. A flurry of Sasquatch sightings in the Vancouver Islands, Canada, had enthusiasts hopeful that DNA evidence of Bigfoot's existence would be procured in 2003. The best method to capture Bigfoot DNA? Wait for someone to see Sasquatch scratching an itch on a tree, then scrape DNA samples off the bark. No luck so.

6. Once more in October, Bigfoot finally got some serious press: the National geographic gave Bigfoot the once-over with an article interviewing a professor of anatomy and anthropology at Idaho State University who insists that Bigfoot is real. Read the story here. OK, so it's not a traditional sighting, but it's a sighting on the news stands.

7. And yet again in October (what is it with Bigfoot and October?) an entire train load of passengers were delighted to see Sasquatch strolling along a riverbank near their route as they traveled to Durango, CO, on the Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge historic railroad. Despite the commotion from the train and its gleeful passengers, the creature didn't so much as glance in the locomotive's general direction.

8. And then in—yep, you guessed it—October, major news media (such as ABC, CBS, and CNN) were all in a race to get the story about a Bigfoot sighting in otherwise sleepy Decatur, Arkansas. The creature sighted, though otherwise fitting the Bigfoot profile, was unusually small (in contrast to the typical 8 or 9 foot stature of Bigfoot). Hope springs eternal, however, that witnesses may have seen a juvenile Bigfoot. One enthusiast was quoted as saying "They're not born nine feet tall." (Benton County Daily Record)

9. July brought two exciting Bigfoot sightings, in vastly different parts of the world. One sighting was in China, where six people including a journalist saw the creature, and the other sighting was in Tennessee. The Chinese sighting included a patch of "foul-smelling urine-like liquid" near where Bigfoot was seen. Meanwhile in Tennessee, Bigfoot was staring at a woman through the window of her trailer home. An investigator from a nearby conference managed to capture a mold of the fresh footprint.

10. Yeti DNA tests proved inconclusive for scientists later in July. Hairs found in a footprint reputedly belonging to the Sumatran Yeti did not match any known creature. Of course that doesn't rule out the existence of Bigfoot. It merely rules out the chance that Bigfoot is an already-identified animal, and deepens the mystery... Perhaps 2004 will bring more substantial clues? I, for one, will be watching the news wires next October, in case the Bigfoot Flap of October, 2003 occurs annually!

Craig Woolheater, Texas Bigfoot Research Center

* Tales of Bigfoot legend include sightings in Georgia - even Clarke County, By Wayne Ford, Dec 13m 2993 wayne.ford@onlineathens.com Athens Banner-Herald, www.onlineathens.com/stories/121303/fea_20031213045.shtml

Jack Hovatter was hunting in the forests on the Fort Gordon Army base near Augusta in the fall of 1979 when he saw a huge footprint that would lead to the biggest shock of his "I thought it was two bear tracks, and I didn't know there were bears around here. My son was off to the side and he said, 'No Dad, that's one track.'" Hovatter, who is retired from the military and lives in Augusta, said he kept thinking about the track, so he returned to the area more than a week later to see if he could find what made it. The track was near a thicket that at first Hovatter thought was nearly impenetrable until he located a path leading inside. "I got inside and here that thing came. It's not like it was trying to catch me. It was trying to scare me," he said. What Hovatter saw was a bipedal apelike creature covered in thick hair. It was about 10-feet tall or slightly taller. It came within 15 feet of him. "I wanted to turn and run, but I've always heard that with a wild animal that's a bad thing to do. I had a shotgun, but it was too big and too close," he said. "It seems like a 16-gauge shotgun is a powerful weapon until I saw something that big, that close up. It felt like I had a .22." Hovatter, who backed out of the thicket, said he couldn't believe the animal's size and the width of its shoulders. "I'd seen the film Roger Patterson made (in northern California of a supposed Bigfoot), but I wasn't expecting anything that big," he said. "It didn't look like it was trying to look vicious. It was an ugly face anyway. It looked stern, like it meant business," he recalled. "The face was not exactly like a gorilla, but somewhat similar. I hear people say they think these things are human. Well that means they haven't seen one. Just because they walk on two legs doesn't mean they are near-human. If they see one they will change their mind." Do the creatures called Bigfoot exist? No one has proven one way or the other, but reported sightings of the creatures are not confined to the Pacific Northwest. In fact, sightings have been reported in all states of the South. John Butler, an Atlanta-area special education teacher who is working on his doctorate in education, took an interest in the mystery several years ago. Although he has never seen one, he believes the animals exist based on his research. Many people still have the misconception, he said, that Bigfoot "is one solitary joker walking around from coast to coast. They don't realize there are many of them." Butler said people have reported sightings from the North Georgia mountains to the South Georgia swamps. There are still many remote areas "relatively untouched by humans," he said. Steve Hyde, who works for a rock company in the Griffin area, searches for the animals in central and South Georgia. His friend, former deputy sheriff James Akin, made a plaster cast of a print that contained dermal ridges, the same kind of ridges that make up fingerprints. The print, which was 17.5 inches long, was found along Elkins Creek in Pike County following reports of barn damage and animals disappearing on a man's farm, according to Hyde. The only other supposed Bigfoot prints with dermal ridges were cast in the Pacific Northwest. The ridges are different from humans and known apes. "The Elkins Creek cast enabled scientists like Dr. Jeff Meldrum at Idaho State University and dermal expert Jimmy Chilcutt to better demonstrate that Bigfoot is not only a real animal, it can be demonstrated to be a unique species," Hyde said. Hyde said people are surprised and usually skeptical about the existence of Bigfoot in this area because "not only is it something completely outside their own experiences here, they usually don't see how something like that could possibly survive in Georgia's woods, particularly without being seen more often." Hyde believes the Bigfoot occupy the same biological niche in the environment that bear do, with similar diets, feeding habits and ranges - the primary difference is Bigfoot are nocturnal and bears scavenge for food mostly during the day. Case in point, the Department of Natural Resources estimates there are hundreds, if not thousands, of black bears in central Georgia. "This surprises a lot of people, especially since black bear are difficult to find when you're hunting them and rarely, if ever, seen at random," Hyde said. At least two organizations listed on the Internet collect Bigfoot sighting reports and both have ample reports from Georgia. Both groups have said they try to weed out unreliable reports before posting them on the Web site. The Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization lists 20 such reports from Georgia. Adjacent counties show 53 reports in Florida, 20 in South Carolina and 29

in Tennessee. In comparison, Washington state has 285 reports. The Gulf Coast Bigfoot Research Organization shows 17 counties in Georgia with Bigfoot reports. At least one sighting of a creature near Athens is claimed by a man, who has been in law enforcement for 33 years. Now involved in jail administration, the officer, who declined to have his name used, was a young deputy for the Clarke County Sheriff's Office in 1971 when he and a partner were called to a report of a suspicious prowler outside a trucking business north of Athens. Back then, it was a rural area. "When we got out of the car, there was this god-awful smell," he recalled. At least two people were there burning something in old oil drums, but it wasn't the smoke they smelled. "We were talking and somebody said, 'That looks like something over there.' I mean the hair on the back of my neck stood up," he said. "It looked 7 or 8 feet tall and it walked like a human being." He remembers they called the animal a Yeti, a term used mostly for a similar creature alleged to live in the Himalayan mountain range. When he returned to the police station, he was laughed at by other officers. So he has preferred to keep his sighting anonymous. But Hovatter isn't sensitive about the fact he claims to have encountered an unidentified animal. Those who ridicule the possibility such creatures exist "haven't seen one," he said. "And they're not likely to because the people (who) laugh about this are the people who don't go out in places like this." "I know it because I saw it, and if they don't believe me, they don't have to. I don't mind talking about it," he said. "I know what I saw."

Craig Woolheater, Texas Bigfoot Research Center

FIELD TRIPS

* Field Trip Report: November 29, 2003, Putnam County, near Overton County Line, TN, by Wayne M., Sherry M., and an anonymous local biologist.

Biologist has had a previous sighting of an 8 ft. white Bigfoot in Overton County, 1989. Biologist has found tracks near his home and an investigation was planned.

Arrived in area 3:45PM, 29 Nov, a Saturday (tracks were found the day before). Teepee type markers were found on the nearby hillside, with Bigfoot tracks nearby, toes sunk two inches in mud. Toes were splayed where creature stepped over fallen tree (2.5 feet off ground). Photos and video of all tracks were taken. Nearby a 21 inch track was found and lower on the hill another track set was 15 inches with a four inch heel.

The blowing of a silent dog whistle was returened with vocalizations and tree knocks. Commandears Bionic equipment was used and footsteps were noted approaching. The biologist saw a silhouette stride gracefully, viewing the shoulder and upper body and head clearly. At dark Night Vision Video was used without result.

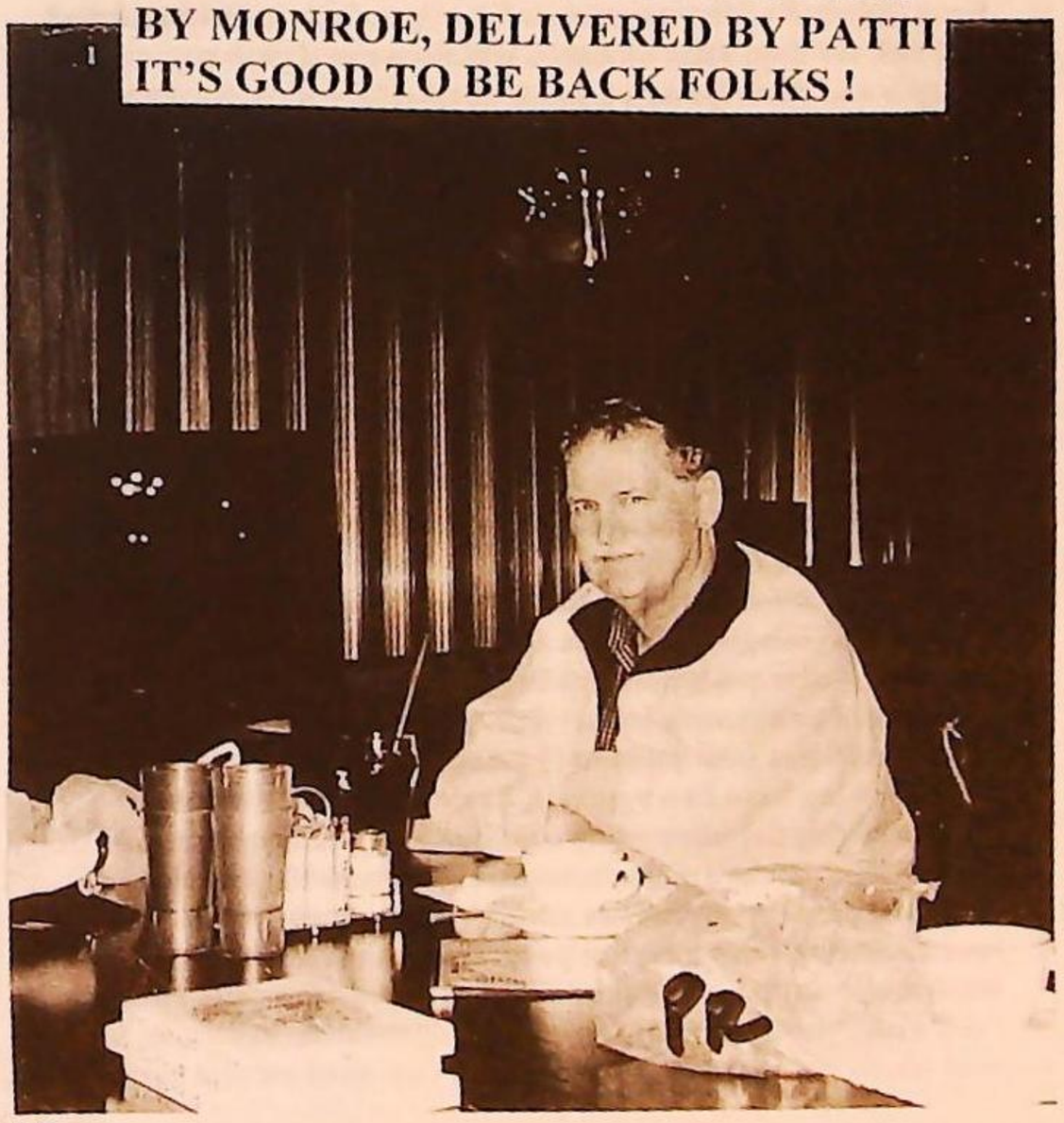
* Here are the 2004 expedition dates for the Southern Oregon Bigfoot Society. Ray Rosa President of the SOBS
Shelly Binkley Vice President of the SOBS
SOBS webmaster & Ray Rosa at sobsresearch@yahoo.com
WEEKEND EXPEDITION DATES 2004

April	16-18	Expedition
May	15	Yard Sale on Saturday. Place pending at this time.
	21-23	Expedition
June	11-13	Expedition

July 6 SOBS lecture in Ashland Friday at Rogue Valley Metaphysical Library & Event Center, 258 A Street #2 Ashland, OR 97520 (541) 552-9119. Event starting at 7PM. SOBS members arrive at 6PM to help set up.

July	16-18	Expedition
August	27-29	Expedition
September	17-19	Expedition
		SOBS Ann Basker in Grants Pass, more Information at a later date
October	8-10	Expedition
November	26-28	Expedition
December	17-19	Expedition

RAY CROWE IS GREETED AT FEB MEETING WITH A CAKE ORDERED BY MONROE, DELIVERED BY PATTI IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK FOLKS !



MISCELANEOUS

* www.occultopedia.com/m/maping uary.htm

Mapinguary or Mapinguari. Also known as Isnashi. Brazil's Bigfoot, described as a tall black-furred hominid usually seen in the jungles along the 'Rio Araguaia', a large river in Brazil's state of Mato Grosso do Sul.Ape-like creatures have been reported in many areas of Brazil for over two hundred years, but it seems that this central area of this immense and diversified country is the 'hotspot' for them. In March and April of 1937 one of these creatures supposedly went on a three week rampage at Barra das Garças, a small farming town 300 miles southeast of the city of Cuiabá, capital of the central state of Mato Grosso do Sul. A large number of heads of cattle were slaughtered by somebody or something with super-human strength, enough to torn out their huge tongues. Reports included unconfirmed sightings, humanoid-like tracks as long as 18 inches, and horrible roaring from the woods. All together, over one hundred heads of yellow cattle of old Spanish origin were killed, all the way to Ponta Branca, located 150 miles south of Barra das Garças. This Mapinguary rampage made the major newspapers in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Other reports from South America describe the Mapinguari as a large foul smelling nocturnal animal, covered in red hair and with a frightful screaming cry. This other version of the legendary creature is supposedly a strict vegetarian, with feet that are turned backwards and claws capable of ripping apart the palm trees it feeds on. Other local names for this type include 'capé-lobo' (wolf's cape), 'mão de pilão' (pestle hand), and 'pé de garrafa' (bottle foot). According to old Indian, 'seringueiro' (rubber tree worker) and 'caboclo' (local mixed race people) legends, the Mapinguary was a man whose hubris led him to seek immortality and who is now relegated to wandering the forest forever as a stinking, shaggy, one-eyed beast. Fifteen feet tall and with hair so thick it makes it invulnerable to bullets, swords, knifes, arrows and spears, the creature loves tobacco and twists off the upper skulls of its human victims so as to suck up their gray matter. But its most freaky feature is its 'extra mouth' in the middle of its belly! When it feels threatened, it lets out a truly vile stench — something like commingled garlic, excrement, and rotting meat — from this second mouth, which, the Indians say, is strong enough to suffocate any attacker. Because of this despicable odor, the creatures are often followed by clouds of flies, and the strongest warriors are forced to flee from the smell of the monsteralone; others find themselves dazed and sick for days after an encounter.Because of such reports, legends and descriptions, a small number of naturalists believe that these are surviving specimens of the giant ground sloth, Mylodons, generally assumed to have died out around ten thousand years ago. They were red-haired vegetarians that emerged about 30 million years ago and roamed the Americas, the Caribbean, and Antarctica. With large claws that curled under and faced backward when they walked on all fours, these giant marsupials could also stand on their hind feet like people. Some species had dermal ossicles, bony plates that made their skin very tough

* Dear Ray: Last month I had a voyage to Sinai, Red Sea. Some ideas that I got from my mission.

Bigfoot as a tool for understanding of biosphere development.

Modern biology is monistic - considering one development direction (after evolutionary idea by Lamark). But nature is dualistic. The example is law of divergention by Darwin - every form irradiates into number of a new forms, the maximal chance for surviving have two opposite, having maximal distance.

The law by Sapunov - The condition of system progress is distribution of the system into two subsystems having close organization but alternative manners for adaptation to environment. The biological progress took place after distribution of population into two sexes.

The brain became effective device of intellect after distribution into 2 hemispheres (the rate of assymetry is maximal within species H. sapiens). The progress of generum Homo got maximal speed after appearance of two directions of evolution - social (H. sapiens) and biological (H.troglodytes - Bigfoot). The modern state of biosphera, goting age of noosphere (by T. de Chardin and V.Vernadsky), that is intellect sphere - was product of two sexes, two brain hemispheres, two variants of man - biological and social. Valentin Sapunov

* In 1996 Rob Butler knew it was time to get more serious about his art, and he wanted a name to draw under. Since he'd been called Bigfoot since he was 11 (and he had size 14 feet) he thought he would follow that theme. After considering the possibilities, He Sasquatch Artworks was born. Along with the new name, He wanted a company logo. So he drew a walking Bigfoot and placed it on his business cards, and later had it tattooed on his leg. Unbeknownst to him, this would open up a whole new line of customers! Bigfoot researchers saw his card art and asked if he could do more. Rob complied, drawing many Bigfoot cartoons, including a new character 'Squatch'. Rob ended up illustrating Bigfoot newsletters from all over the US, and several books on the subject, as well as designing T Shirt logo's for events. He also did an interview on local radio station KEX, and made an appearance in the TLC documentary 'Sasquatch Odyssey'. Another feather in his cap was when his art was shown on the Travel Channel, and Discovery. He even ended up doing numerous window paintings for Oregon based comic book publisher Dark Horse Comics.

Rob still draws our "skepticals" cartoons.

* Hello Ray, Do you know the case of the "wolf-boy" of Kronstadt (1784 -Romania) There is a medical report which describes him and he has all characteristics of a neandertalian (and he was hairy !). Jean Roche wrote about that in his book but you can find this story in English. Olivier

Wolf-boy of Kronstadt. Found in Kronstadt in 1784 with wolves. This is an extract from Wolf Children and Feral Man by Singh and Zingg. Here you have information about the wild boy who was found a few years ago in the Siebenburgen-Wallachischen border [Romania] and was brought to Kronstadt [now Brasov], where in 1784 he is still alive. How the poor boy was saved from the forests... I cannot tell. However one must preserve the facts, as they are, in the sad gallery of pictures of this kind. This unfortunate youth was of the male sex and was of medium size. He had an extremely wild glance. His eyes lay deep in his head, and rolled around in a wild fashion. His forehead was strangely bent inwards, and his hair of ash-gray color grew out short and rough. He had heavy brown eyebrows, which projected out far over his eyes, and a small flat-pressed nose. His neck appeared puffy, and at the windpipe he appeared goiterous. His mouth stood somewhat out when he held it half open, as he generally did, since he breathed through his mouth. His tongue was almost motionless, and his cheeks appeared more hollow than full, and, like his face, were covered with a dirty yellowish skin. On the first glance at this face, from which a wildness and a sort of animal-being shone forth, one felt that it belonged to no rational creature. The other parts of the wild boy's body, especially the back and the chest were very hairy; the muscles on his arms and legs were stronger and more visible than on ordinary people. The hands were marked with calluses (which supposedly were caused by different uses), and the skin of the hands was dirty yellow and thick throughout, as his face was. On the finger he had very long nails; and on the elbows and knees, he had knobby hardenings. The toes were longer than ordinary. He walked erect, but a little heavily. It seemed as if he would throw himself from one foot to the other. He carried his head and chest forward. He walked bare-footed and did not like shoes on his feet. He was completely lacking in speech, even in the slightest articulations of sounds. The sounds which he uttered were un-understandable murmuring, which he would give when his guard

drove him ahead of him. This murmuring was increased to a howling when he saw woods or even a tree. He seemed to express the wish for his accustomed abode; for once when he was in my room from which a mountain could be seen, the sight of the trees caused him to howl wretchedly. When I saw him the first time, he had no sense of possession. Probably it was his complete unfamiliarity with his new condition, and the longing for his earlier life in the wilds, which he displayed when he saw a garden or a wood. Similarly I explain why, at the beginning, he showed not the slightest emotion at the sight of women. When I saw him again after three years, and disrespect had disappeared. As soon as he saw a woman, he broke out into violent cries of joy, and tried to express his awakened desires also through gestures... Yet he showed anger and unwillingness when he was hungry and thirsty; and in that case would have very much liked to attack man, though on occasions he would do no harm to men or animals. Aside from the original human body which usually causes a pitiful impression in this state of wildness, and aside from walking erect, one missed in him all the characteristic traits through which human beings are distinguished from the animals; it was rather a much more pitiful sight to see how this helpless creature would waddle around in front of his keeper growling and glaring wildly, and longing for the presence of animals of prey, insensible to everything which appeared before him. In order to control this wild urge, as soon as he came near to the gates of the city, and approached the gardens and woods, they used to tie him up in the beginning. He had to be accompanied by several persons, because he would have forced himself free and would have run away to his former dwelling. In the beginning his food consisted only of all kinds of tree leaves, grass, roots, and raw meat. Only very slowly did he accustom himself to cooked food; and, according to the saying of the person who took care of him, a whole year passed before he learned to eat cooked food; when very obviously his animal wildness diminished.

I am unable to say how old he was. Outwardly he could have been from twenty-three to twenty-five years old. Probably he will never learn how to speak. When I saw him again after three years, I still found him speechless, though changed very obviously in many other respects. His face still expressed something animal-like but had become softer... The desire for food, of which he now liked all kinds (particularly legumes), he would show by intelligible sounds. He showed his visible contentment when one brought him something to eat, and sometimes he would use a spoon. He had gotten used to wear shoes and other clothes; but he was careless about how much they were torn. Slowly he was able to find a way to his house without a leader; the only work for which he could be used consisted of giving him a water jug which he would fill at the well and bring to the house. This was the only service which he could perform for his guardian. He also knew how to provide himself with food by diligently visiting the houses where people had given him food. The instinct of imitation was shown on many occasions; but nothing made a permanent impression on him. Even if he imitated a thing several times, he soon forgot it again, except the custom which had to do with his natural needs, such as eating, drinking, sleeping, etc., and everything which had connection with these. He found his home in the evening, and at noon, the house where he expected food, led only by his habits. He never learned to know the value of money. He did accept it but only with the intention of playing with it, and he did not care when he lost it again. Chiefly he was in every respect like a child whose capacities had begun to develop, only with this difference that he was unable to speak and could not make any progress in that regard. He showed his likeness with a child in the fact that he would gape at everything which one showed him; but, with the same lack of concentration, he would change his glance from the old objects to new ones. If one showed him a mirror he would look behind it for the image before him. But he was completely indifferent when he did not find it, and would allow the mirror to get out of his range of vision. The tunes from musical instruments seemed to interest him, but it was a very slight interest which did not leave any impression. When I led him in front of the piano in my room, he listened to the tunes with an apparent pleasure, but did not dare to touch the keys. He showed great fear when I tried to force him to do so. Since 1784, the year he left Kronstadt, I never had a chance to receive any more reports about him.

* Post Card from Scott White, reads,: "Dear Members of the Scientific Community of Hominology: WEBSITE

You are invited to review the "Very Hairy Dictionary" - a compilation of over 800 examples of where one may find the troglodytes in our world's history, along with 362 illustrations - most of which consist of ancient art.

This compilation has been the result of almost fifteen years of investigating the history of the troglodytes - in an effort to understand why I had encountered these beings, in a world where they do not officially exist.

I hope you will all enjoy this wealth of information, which has been provided by the Scientific Community of Hominology, for the Scientific Community of Hominology.

Scott Elliott White, Grenoble, France

There was a web site listed on the post card. It's as follows, and is the only way to view the pictures as there is no printed copy.

http://scott-white.site.voila.fr/

* Decobert.Olivier Decobert.Olivier@wanadoo.fr One must be careful when making judgements on subjects which one knows little about. If it looks like a duck, walks like a duck, and quacks like a duck, then it's a duck; or is it? What appears to be true, sometimes proves to be untrue, and what appears to be impossible, often proves to be nothing less than fantastic.

In ancient Europe, it was once thought that anger was caused by excess blood. This was evident, as the face turns red with blood, and the heart must beat faster in order to pump all that excess blood. A scientific experiment confirms this belief, as if one drains the angry patient of a certain quantity of that blood; the patient calms down.

Can it rain fish? The idea was met with more than just skepticism by the scientific community, until it was discovered that a tornado at sea can lift a tremendous quantity of water into the air, along with the fish, only to re-fall over land; yes, it's true.

When the first duck billed platypus was brought back to the Natural History Museum, in London, it was discarded in the garbage, as such an animal could not possibly exist. Latter a live specimen was brought back, in order to confirm it's reality.

England once had an expression; "That's as likely as a black swan," which meant that it could not possibly be true, as all swans are white. Upon Cook's arrival in Australia, was the discovery of a race of black swans, thus bringing an end to this age old expression.

The first brontosaurous was just an accident; the wrong skull on the wrong body. Shortly after, the mistake became evident, however, it was too late, as the books had already been written. It took many years for the scientific community to come to terms with the truth, and officially declare that the brontosaurous never existed. The problem had nothing to do with lack of proof, but rather an extreme reluctance, by the scientific community to examine evidence which contradicted their previous judgments.

How about a fish who's means of reproduction involves the male fusing with the female, and becoming one fish. Each male body part migrating within the female, and uniting with the body parts of that female. It's called the angler fish, and it's fantastic but true.

Only insects can form colonies, composed of multiple sexes; bees, ants, termites, exc. However, there is one mammal from Africa, called the hairless gopher, who's colony is composed of; a giant queen, a few drones, several guards, and last but not least are the little workers who dig all their tunnels big enough to let the guards come through in an urgency. If the area where this unique species lives, had flooded years ago, then we would have

no trace that this species ever existed. Even if the early zoologists had classified this species, it would have been written off as pure foolishness.

The panda was thought to be nothing more than a mythological species, until a specimen of this rare, and unique species was finally brought in.

The gorilla, the giant squid, radiation, electricity, aviation, space travel; the list goes on and on. Basing scientific judgements on simply what appears to be true, is nothing less than shear negligence and irresponsibility, on the part of those who claim to be scientific.

As for hominology; the members of the scientific community, who insist that this race of primitive people could not possibly be real, also refuse to examine the evidence which contradicts their judgements. The beginning of the scientific process involves the acceptance that one does not know, and ends with the judgments. Knowing of the scientific process, and actually applying it, has proven to be two entirely different things.

If it looks like a duck, walks like a duck, and quacks like a duck, then it is probably a duck. However, if one were to look a little closer, one may find something much more fantastic than just a simple duck. "Decobert.Olivier" <Decobert.Olivier@wanadoo.fr>

* An article in the March issue of Scientific American caught my eye. Michael Shermer writes: "Picture yourself watching a one-minute video of two teams of three players each. One team wears white shirts and the other black shirts, and the members move around one another in a small room tossing two basketballs. Your task is to count the number of passes made by the white team—not easy given the weaving movement of he players. Unexpectedly, after 35 seconds a gorilla enters the room, walks directly through the farrago of bodies, thumps his chest and, nine seconds later, exits.

"Would you see the gorilla?

"Most of us believe we would. In fact, 50 percent of subjects in this remarkable experiment by Daniel J. Simons of the University of Illinois and Christopher F. Chabris of Harvard University did not see the gorilla, even when asked if they noticed anything unusual. The effect is called inattentional blindness. When attending to one task—say, talking on a cell phone while driving—many of us become blind to dynamic events, such as a gorilla in the crosswalk.

"...Motorcyclists and bicyclists are often the victims in such cases. One explanation is that car drivers expect other cars but not bikes, so even if they look right at the bike, the sometimes might not see it."

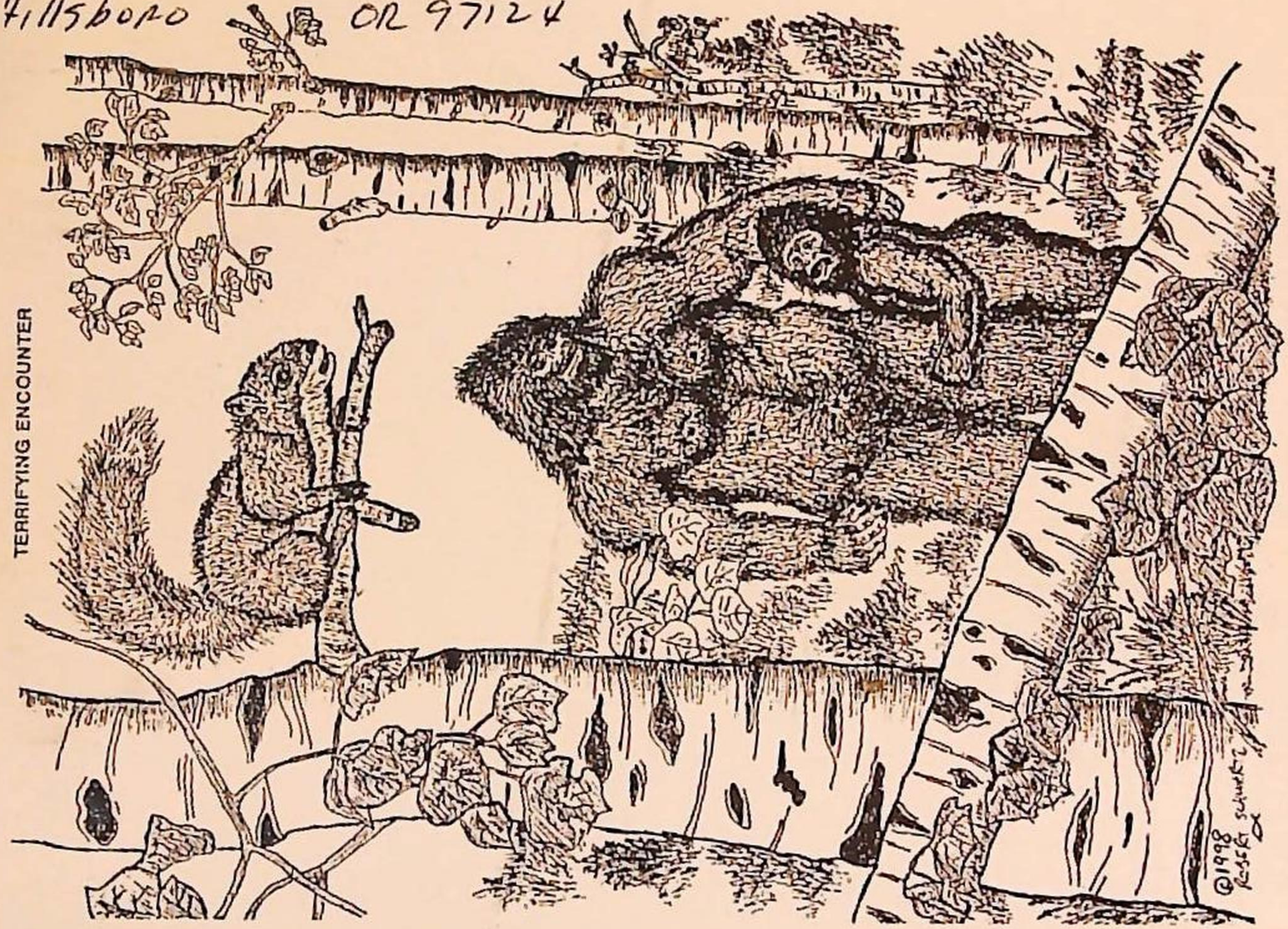
Now, what's that got to say about loggers looking at trees or hunters watching for spoor. They fail to see the obvious and report..."I've been hunting, or logging, in that area for 30 years, and never saw anything."

POSTACARD FROM SCOTT WHITE

A CHIMP USED AS A SPACE FILLER

WESTERN BIGFOOT SOCIETY 1225 NE 30TH AVE
HILLSBORO OR 97124

TERRIFYING ENCOUNTER



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